MODERN ATLAS,

ON A NEW PLAN;

TO ACCOMPANY THE SYSTEM OF

UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY;

A NEW EDITION, IMPROVED;

BY WILLIAM CHANNING WOODBRIDGE,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS; EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN ANNALS OF EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION;"

EXHIBITING, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OUTLINES OF COUNTRIES,

THE PREVAILING RELIGIONS, FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, AND DEGREES OF CIVILIZATION;

THE COMPARATIVE SIZE OF

TOWNS, RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS,

AND THE

CLIMATES AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

"The situation of the several parts of the earth is better learned by one day's conversing with a map or sea chart, than by merely reading the description of their situation a hundred times over in books of Geography."—WATTS ON THE MIND.

CONTENTS.

1. TABLE OF THE EXTENT, POPULATION, AND RESOURCES OF COUNTRIES.
2. TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF CITIES.
3. TABLES OF THE POPULATION OF THE U. S.
4. TABLES OF THE COMMERCE OF THE U. S.
5. THE WORLD ON A GLOBULAR PROJECTION.
6. MORAL AND POLITICAL CHART OF THE WORLD.
7. PHYSICAL CHART OF THE WORLD.
8. ZOOLOGICAL CHART OF THE WORLD.
9. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.
10. MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.
11. MAP OF ASIA.
12. MAP OF EUROPE.
13. MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE, INCLUDING GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
14. MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.
15. MAP OF AFRICA.
16. MAP OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

An Ancient Atlas to accompany this work, is published and sold in a detached form.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

HARTFORD:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN BEACH.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by William C. Woodbridge, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Connecticut.

Atlas 1010.4.1831

PRESENTED TO THE
~~A 280.12~~
* Atlas 1010.4.1831
Public Library of the City of Boston
By Abbott Lawrence, Esq
Received April 15, 1842 No. 54367

G1019 .W84 1831

MODERN ATLAS,

ON A NEW PLAN,

TO ACCOMPANY THE SYSTEM OF

UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY;

A NEW EDITION, IMPROVED;

BY WILLIAM CHANNING WOODBRIDGE,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS; EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN ANNALS OF EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION;"

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
"Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus."—HORACE.

"The situation of the several parts of the earth is better learned by one day's conversing with a map or sea chart, than by merely reading the description of their situation a hundred times over in books of Geography."—WATTS ON THE MIND.

CONTENTS.

1. TABLE OF THE EXTENT, POPULATION, AND RESOURCES OF COUNTRIES.
2. TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF CITIES.
3. TABLES OF THE POPULATION OF THE U. S.
4. TABLES OF THE COMMERCE OF THE U. S.
5. THE WORLD ON A GLOBULAR PROJECTION.
6. MORAL AND POLITICAL CHART OF THE WORLD.
7. PHYSICAL CHART OF THE WORLD.
8. ZOOLOGICAL CHART OF THE WORLD.
9. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.
10. MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.
11. MAP OF ASIA.
12. MAP OF EUROPE.
13. MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE, INCLUDING GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
14. MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.
15. MAP OF AFRICA.
16. MAP OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831, *by William C. Woodbridge, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Connecticut.*

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

HARTFORD:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN BEACH.

57-87

ADVERTISEMENT.

The maps of the following Atlas have been *entirely redrawn*, from the best authorities, including the recent discoveries of Ross, Parry, Franklin, Clapperton, and others. In order to prevent the errors which arise in the frequent renewal of the plates, they have been *engraved on steel*. The maps of North America and Asia—South America and Africa—on which Europe also is shewn, are drawn upon *the same scale*, and the quarters of the world are exhibited in *their natural connection*, instead of being separated in different maps. In this way the pupil sees the countries in their *comparative* size and *relative situation*, so far as the necessary imperfection of projections will admit.

The *plan* of classifying cities, rivers, &c., was devised by the author of this Atlas, and by Mrs. Willard, Principal of the Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y., at about the same time, some years before its publication—each being ignorant of the views of the other.

The Author introduced this classification on the maps by inserting figures referring to it, on the principal ranges of mountains and rivers, and in the circles designating cities. In the present edition, the classes of cities are arranged under *four ranks*, indicated by peculiar emblems, for those who do not wish to ascertain the population more nearly. The explanation of these and other emblems will be found upon the maps. The questions on the maps will be found in the Universal Geography. The tables of the Atlas have been revised with great care from a comparison of Hassel and other recent authorities. The names which belong to the Western Continent are indicated by being printed in *Italics*.

CLASSIFICATION.

TOWNS AND CITIES.

RANK.	Class.	Population.		
First.	I.	1,000,000	*and above*	
	II.	500,000	*to*	1,000,000
	III.	300,000	*to*	500,000
Second	IV.	200,000	*to*	300,000
	V.	150,000	*to*	200,000
	VI.	100,000	*to*	150,000
Third.	VII.	75,000	*to*	100,000
	VIII.	50,000	*to*	75,000
Fourth.	IX.	25,000	*to*	50,000
	X.	10,000	*to*	25,000

Large towns, above 5000—Small towns, below 5000

RIVERS.

Class.			Length.	
I.	3000	*to*	4000	*miles*
II.	2000	*to*	3000	"
III.	1500	*to*	2000	"
IV.	1000	*to*	1500	"
V.	800	*to*	1000	"
VI.	600	*to*	800	"
VII.	500	*to*	600	"
VIII.	400	*to*	500	"
IX.	300	*to*	400	"
X.	200	*to*	300	"
XI.	100	*to*	200	"
XII.	*below*		100	"

MOUNTAINS.

Class.				Height.	
I.	*about*	5		*miles, or* 27,000	*feet.*
II.	"	4		" 21,000	"
III.	"	3	1-2	" 18,000	"
IV.	"	3		" 15,000	"
V.	"	2	1-2	" 13,000	"
VI.	"	2		" 10,000	"
VII.	"	1	1-2	" 8,000	"
VIII.	"	1		" 5,000	"
IX.	"		2-3	" 3,500	"
X.	"		1-2	" 2,500	"
XI.	"		1-3	" 1,500	"
XII.	"		1-5	" 1,000	"

* Atlas 910.4 1831
April 15, 1952

TABLES OF THE EXTENT, AND POPULATION OF COUNTRIES.

EXTENT OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

	HASSEL.	MYERS.	LAVOISNE.	BALDI.
EUROPE, *Square miles.* (English)	3,000,000	2,700,000	2,942,166	3,211,500
ASIA	16,000,000	13,500,000	12,144,738	13,935,700
AFRICA	11,000,000	9,000,000	10,357,510	9,775,000
AMERICA	15,500,000	15,000,000	12,302,037	12,817,900
OCEANICA	3,400,000	. . .	3,902,200	3,565,000
	48,900,000	40,200,000	41,648,651	43,305,100

POPULATION OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

	HASSEL.	MALTE BRUN.	PINKERTON.	BALDI.
EUROPE, *Inhabitants.*	227,000,000	205,000,000	150,000,000	227,700,000
ASIA	470,000,000	340,000,000	500,000,000	390,000,000
AFRICA	110,000,000	104,000,000	30,000,000	60,000,000
AMERICA	43,000,000	45,000,000	20,000,000	39,000,000
OCEANICA	2,660,000	20,000,000	. . .	20,300,000
	852,600,000	714,000,000	700,000,000	737,000,000

EXTENT OF COUNTRIES.

Above 1 million.

	sq. m.
ASIA	16 millions.
AMERICA	15½ "
AFRICA	1t "
N. AMERICA	9 "
S. AMERICA	6½ "
Russia in Asia	5¼ "
Empire of China	
AUSTRALIA and POLYNESIA	4
EUROPE	3,800,000
New Holland	3,000,000
Brazil	2,500,000
U. States & Territory	
Chinese Tartary	2,000,000
Russia in Europe	
Mexico	1,500,000
China	1,500,000
La Plata	
Hindoostan	1,000,000
United States Proper	
Arabia	
From 100,000 to one million.	
Turkey in Asia	500,000
Peru	480,000
W. Persia	
E. Persia	410,000
Bolivia	320,000
Abyssinia	
Anam or Tonkin	300,000
Morocco	
Japan (Empire)	270,000
Austria	260,000
Monte Video	220,000
France	215,000
Guatemala	200,000
Lower Canada	
Spain	
Turkey in Europe	180,000
Sweden	
Egypt	
Chili	170,000
Paraguay	150,000
Upper Canada	140,000
Norway	
Great Britain	120,000
Italy	
Prussia	106,000
Tripoli	100,000
From 50,000 to 100,000.	
German States	98,000
Algiers	90,000
Tunis	70,000
Virginia	66,000
Georgia	60,000
Missouri	
Illinois	59,000
England and Wales	58,000
Florida Ter.	54,000
North Carolina	50,000
Mississippi	
Alabama	
From 35,000 to 50,000.	
Louisiana	48,000
Poland	
Pennsylvania	47,000
New York	46,000
Naples and Sicily	42,000
Tennessee	
Ohio	40,000
Kentucky	
From 15,000 to 35,000.	
Portugal	34,000
Indiana	
South Carolina	33,000
Maine	32,000
Scotland	
Ireland	30,000
Michigan Ter.	
Kingdom of Sardinia	29,000
New Brunswick	28,000
Bavaria	27,000
Brunswick	24,000
Denmark	22,000
Roman States	17,500
Greece	16,000
Nova Scotia	16,000
Switzerland	15,000
Hanover	
From 5,000 to 15,000.	
Holland	13,200
Belgium	11,500
Maryland	10,000
Vermont	
New Hampshire	9,000
New Jersey	7,800
Wurtemberg	7,700
Massachusetts	7,200
Baden	6,000
Saxony	5,800
Below 5,000.	
Meck. Schwerin	4,800
Connecticut	4,700
Hesse Cassel	4,300
Hesse Darmstadt	4,100
Oldenburg	2,500
Parma	2,200
Delaware	2,100
Modena	2,000
Nassau	1,774
Brunswick	1,500
Saxe Weimar	1,400
Rhode Island	1,350
Saxe Gotha	1,100
Ionian Isles	930

Questions.—What countries have more than 1 million square miles? What from 100,000 to 1 million? What have above 50,000? Describe the remaining classes. What countries have nearly the extent of the United States?—Of Virginia?—Of New-York?—Of S. Carolina?—Of New Jersey?—Of Massachusetts?—Of Connecticut?—Of Delaware?—Of Rhode Island?

COUNTRIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR POPULATION

Above 100 millions.

	Inh.
ASIA	470 millions.
EUROPE	230 "
Empire of China	180 "
China	150 "
Hindoostan	120 "
AFRICA	110 "
From 20 to 100 millions.	
Russia in Europe	58 "
France	33 "
Austria	32 "
East India Isles	30 "
NORTH AMERICA	23 "
K. of Great Britain	24 "
Anam or Tonkin	22 "
Italy	
From 10 to 20 millions.	
SOUTH AMERICA	15 "
Japan	
Morocco	
East Persia	
German States	14 "
Spain	
England and Wales	
United States	13 "
Prussia	
Arabia	12 "
Thibet	
West Persia	
Turkey in Asia	11 "
Burman Empire	
From 5 to 10 millions.	
Turkey in Europe	9,500,000
Kingdom of Naples	7,700,000
Mexico	
Ireland	
Independent Tartary	7,000,000
Chinese Tartary	6,000,000
Brazil	5,000,000
From 2 to 5 millions.	
K. of Sardinia	
Tunis	
Egypt	4,000,000
Poland	
Abyssinia	
Bavaria	
Siberia	
Belgium	3,500,000
Portugal	
Holland	2,700,000
Roman States	
Sweden	2,500,000
Algiers	
La Plata	
Scotland	2,400,000
Denmark	
Switzerland	2,000,000
Guatemala	
Siam	
New York	1,913,000

From 1 to 2 millions.	Inh.
Wurtemberg	
Tripoli	
Hanover	1,500,000
Peru	
Saxony	
Pennsylvania	1,348,000
Virginia	1,211,000
Tuscany	1,200,000
Bolivia	
Baden	1,300,000
Chili	1,100,000
Norway	
From 500,000 to 1 million.	
Ohio	937,000
Hayti	935,000
Wales	800,000
North Carolina	737,000
Hesse	733,000
Kentucky	687,000
Tennessee	681,000
Greece	635,000
Massachusetts	610,000
Lower Canada	600,000
Paraguay	
South Carolina	581,000
Georgia	516,000
From 100,000 to 500,000	
Maryland	447,000
Maine	399,000
Meck. Schwerin	400,000
Parma	
Modena	350,000
Indiana	343,000
Nassau	340,000
New Jersey	320,000
Alabama	309,000
Upper Canada	300,000
Connecticut	297,000
Vermont	280,000
New-Hampshire	269,000
Guiana	250,000
Oldenburg	240,000
Brunswick	230,000
Ionian Isles	
Louisiana	215,000
Monte Video	175,000
Illinois	157,000
Lucca	150,000
Nova Scotia	
Missouri	140,000
Mississippi	136,000
Below 100,000.	
Rhode Island	97,000
New Brunswick	90,000
Delaware	76,000
Meck. Strelitz	75,000
Lippe Detmold	71,000
Newfoundland	64,000
Iceland	48,000
Dist. Columbia	39,000
Florida	34,000
Michigan Ter.	31,000
Arkansaw	30,000

Questions.—What countries have above 100 millions of inhabitants? Which is the largest, and which the least of this class? What grand divisions of the earth are in it? Are there any countries in this class belonging to the Western Continent? Describe each class in the same manner.

COUNTRIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR POPULOUSNESS, WITH THEIR POPULATION TO A SQUARE MILE.

	Inhab. to a sq. m.
Above 200.	
Belgium	304
Saxony	259
Ireland	256
England and Wales	240
Ionian Isles	236
Holland	204
From 150 to 200.	
K. of Great Britain	200
Wurtemberg	
Nassau	192
Baden	186
Italy	183
Naples and Sicily	
Parma	182
Modena	175
Hesse Cassel	170
Brunswick	153
France	150
From 100 to 150	
Bavaria	148
German States	143
Roman States	
Saxe Gotha	139
K. of Sardinia	138
Switzerland	133
Austria	123
Prussia	
Hindoostan	120
Portugal	103
China	100
Hanover	
From 50 to 100.	
Oldenburg	96
Denmark	91
Massachusetts	85
Poland	83
Meck. Schwerin	
Scotland	80
Spain	78
Anam or Tonkin	73
Rhode Island	72
Connecticut	63
EUROPE	60
Tunis	57
Japan	55
Turkey in Europe	53
From 20 to 50.	
Morocco	46
Maryland	45
New York	42
New Jersey	41
Greece	40
ASIA	30
Delaware	36
East Persia	34
Empire of China	33
New Hampshire	30
Russia	29
Vermont	
Pennsylvania	28
Algiers	
W. Persia	24
Ohio	23
Turkey in Asia	22
Egypt	
From 10 to 20.	
South Carolina	
Virginia	18
Kentucky	
Tennessee	17
Tripoli	
N. Carolina	15
Sweden	14
United States	13
Abyssinia	
Arabia	
Maine	12
AFRICA	
Indiana	
Guatemala	10
Below 10.	
Nova Scotia	
Norway	9
Georgia	8
Chili	
Alabama	6
Tripoli	
Louisiana	
Mexico	5
Paraguay	
Bolivia	4
Illinois	
Colombia	
Chin. Tartary	
N. AMERICA	
Peru	3
Mississippi	
New Brunswick	
Lower Canada	
Missouri	
Upper Canada	
Brazil	2
S. AMERICA	
La Plata	
Michigan	1
Florida	
Siberia	¼

Questions.—What countries have 200 people to a square mile?—Above 150?—From 100 to 150?—From 50 to 100?—From 20 to 50?—Below 20? Which are the most thickly settled of the United States?

REVENUE.	*Dollars.*	ARMY.	*Men.*	NAVY.	*Ships.*
Gr. Britain	321,000,000	Russia	710,000	Great Britain	746
France	117,600,000	Turkey	300,000	France	333
Austria	83,600,000	France	280,000	Sweden and Norway (only 10	
Russia	82,400,000	Austria	271,000	large)	261
Turkey	68,400,000	Great Britain	102,000	Russia	168
Prussia	41,800,000	Prussia	162,000	Turkey	132
Spain	33,900,000	Spain	90,000	Netherlands	103
Netherlands	33,200,000	Netherlands	73,000	Austria	72
United States	20,300,100	K. of Naples	51,000	United States	51
K. of Sardinia	13,300,000	K. of Sardinia	46,000	Portugal	49
Portugal	10,200,000	Sweden and Norway	45,000	Spain	34
Sweden and Norway	9,300,000	Switzerland	33,000	K. of Naples	29
Roman States	8,500,000	Denmark	30,000	Denmark	25
Denmark	6,000,000	Roman States	7,000	K. of Sardinia	12
Tuscany	3,000,000	United States	5,000	Tuscany	1
Switzerland	2,000,000	Tuscany	4,000	Prussia	1

Questions.—What country has the largest revenue? What next? What others above 30,000,000? What from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000? What above 5,000,000? What below?

Questions.—What civilized country has the largest number of soldiers? What others above 200,000? What from 100,000 to 200,000? What from 300,000 to 100,000? What at less than 30,000?

Questions.—What nation has the largest navy? What next? What above 100 ships? What from 50 to 100? What below 50?

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE WORLD,

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR POPULATION.

CITIES OF THE FIRST RANK.

First Class.

	Inhabitants.
Pe'kin	1,500,000
Jed'do	
Lon'don	1,300,000
Hang-tche ou'	1,000,000

Second Class.

Par'is	890,000
Nan'kin	800,000
Can'ton	
Con stan ti no'ple	600,000
Cal cut'ta	500,000
Me a'co	

Third Class.

Ma dras'	460,000
Pe'ters burg	446,000
Ban'kok, Siam	401,000
Na'ples	350,000
Pat'na	300,000
Luck'now	
Vi en'na (310)	
Del'hi	

CITIES OF THE SECOND RANK.

Fourth Class.

Cai'ro	260,000
Lis'bon	250,000
Dub'lin	230,000
Ber'lin	
New-York'	214,000
Hy'dra bad	200,000
Dac'ca	
A lep'po	
Is pa han'	
Bu ka'ri a	
Am'ster dam	
Mos'cow	
Tom buc'too	
Ben a'res	

Fifth Class.

Phil a del'phi a	192,000
Man'ches ter	180,000
A'va	175,000
Pa ler'mo	160,000
Ma drid'	
Ly'ons	
Moor she da bad	
Cash'mere	
Bom'bay	
Glas'gow	154,000
Poo'nah	150,000
Sam ar cand'	
Mex'i co	
Ma nil'la	
Rio Ja nei'ro	

Sixth Class.

Rome.	140,000
War'saw	130,000
Ed'in burgh	
Da mas'cus	
Tu'nis	
Ha van'na	
Mi lan'	
St. Sal'va dor	
Tu'rin	
Ham'burg	120,000
Liv'er pool	
Mar seilles'	
Bir'ming ham	
Smyr'na	
Ven'ice	110,000
Su ra ker'ta (Ja'va)	105,000

CITIES OF THE SECOND RANK.

Sixth Class, Continued.

	Inhabitants.
Cork	100,000
To cat'	
Tau'ris	
Um'me ra poo'ra	
Pe shaw'er	
Er'zc rum	
La hore'	
A dri a no'ple	
He rat	
Can'da har	
Buen os Ayres	
Fez	
Sen'na ar	
Prague	
Bag'dad	
Co pen ha'gen	
Bour deaux'	
Rou en'	
Bar ce lo'na	
Sevilie'	

CITIES OF THE THIRD RANK.

Seventh Class.

Bris'tol	90,000
Leeds, Eng.	
Bres'law	
Bal'ti more	80,000
Al giers'	
Ge no'a	
Mu'nich	
Ca'bul	
Mo roc'co	
Sak ka too'	
Brus'sels	75,000
Stock'holm	

Eighth Class.

Rot'ter dam, Neth.	72,000
Nantes, Fr.	70,000
O por'to	
Ca'diz	
Sa lon'i ki	
Qui'to	
Pu eb'la	
As tra'chan	
Nan ga sa'ki	
Me'qui nez	
Tou louse'	
Lisle	
Li'ma	
Mes si'na	
Lim'er ic	65,000
Gre na'da	
Se ra i'	
Bo logn'a	
Per nam bu'co	62,000
Bos'ton	
Ant'werp	
Dant'zic	
A'gra	60,000
Plym'outh	
Mo'sul	
Va len'cia	
Dres'den	57,000
Hague	56,000
Lem'berg	55,000
Ca ta'ne a, Sicily,	
Kon'nigs berg	
Bu'charest	
Mal'a ga	50,000
Shi'ras	
Leg horn'	
Gon'dar	
Sant i a'go, Chili	
Kat man doo, Nepaul	
Te he'ran	
Stras'burg	
New Or'le ans	
Ka'san	
Co lum'bo	
Nor'wich, Eng.	
Frank'fort on Maine	

CITIES OF THE FOURTH RANK.

Ninth Class.

	Inhabitants.
Pest	48,000
Ba ta'vi a	
New'cas tle	
So phi'a	46,000
Ri'ga	
Bur'sa	
Ports'mouth	45,000
Metz	
Ab er deen'	
Moul'tan	
Sar a gos'sa	
Mag'de burg	44,000
Gua nax ua'to	
Ca rac'cas	
A'mi ens, Fr.	
Ke sho	
Prome	
St. Sal'va dor, Af.	
San ta Fe de Bo go'ta	
Gua te ma'la	
Or'leans	40,000
Tri este'	
Shef'field, Eng.	
Not'ting ham, Eng.	
Kiev	
Green'wich, Eng.	
Bas so'ra	
Je ru'sa lem	
Nismes, Fr.	
Bre'men	
Leip'sic	
Rheims, Fr.	
Ca en, Fr.	38,000
Bath, Eng.	
Bel'fast	
Mont pe'lier	
Cor do'va, Sp.	
Mo'sul	
O des'sa	35,000
Tu'la	
Cag li a'ri	
Pres'burg	
Ja ni'na, Tur.	
Ran goon'	
Chin Yang	
Mur'cia	34,000
Kings'ton, Jam.	33,000
Za ca te'cas	
Stet'tin,	32,000
Cus'co	
Se rin'ga pa tam'	
Wa'ter ford, Ire.	30,000
York	
Hull	
Lei ces'ter, Eng.	
Dun dee'	
St. Juan (P. Rico)	
Char' cas	
Cuy a'ba	
Charles'ton	
Se'go	
Mog a dore'	
Da mi et'ta	
Tar'sus	
Bel grade	
Con stan ti'na	
Ir kutsk'	
Cron'stadt	
Cler'mont, Fr.	
St. Et ienne, Fr.	
A vig'non	
Tou lon'	
An co'na	
Val la do'lid	
Car tha ge'na, Sp.	
Chu qui sa'ca	
Pots'dam	
Nan'cy, Fr.	29,000
Ver sailles, Fr.	
An gers, Fr.	
Rennes, Fr.	

CITIES OF THE FOURTH RANK.

Ninth Class, continued.

	Inhabitants.
Port au Prince	28,000
Par'ma	
Gal'way, Ire.	
Bes anc'on, Fr.	
Bu'da	
Pa'ra	
Cin cin na'ti	27,000
St. Fe lipe	
Bright'on, Eng.	26,000
Han'o ver	
Po to'si	
Ex'e ter, Eng.	25,000
Al'ba ny	
Cra'cow	
Stutt'gard	
Lu beck'	
Kil'ken ny, Ire.	
Al to'na	
Dun'kirk	
To le'do	
A bo'mey	
Vil la Bel la	
Po pay an	
Gua man'ga	
Car tha ge'na	
Jas'sy	
Wil'na	
To bolsk'	
Brest	
Li mo ges, Fr.	
Mont'au ban, Fr.	
Troyes, Fr.	
Mont re al'	

Tenth Class.

O ax a ca	24,000
Got'ten burg	
O'ren burg,	
Cu ma'na	23,000
Ar e qui'pa, Peru	
Chat'ham, Eng.	
Pres'ton, Eng.	
Di jon, Fr.	
Aix, Fr.	
Gre no'ble, Fr.	22,000
Arras, Fr.	
Bol'ton, Eng.	
Guay a quil'	
Mar a cay'bo	
Que bec	
Rat'is bon	21,000
Hav're	
Stock'port, Eng.	
Black'burn, Eng.	
Shrews'bury, Eng.	
Cov'en try, Eng.	
Poic'tiers	
Tours	
Haer'lem	
St. Ja go de Cu ba	
La Paz'	
Par i ma ri'bo	20,000
Cu cu'ca	
Vil la Ri'ca	
Men do'za	
Mo de'na, It.	
Mec'ca	
Mo'cha	
Me di'na	
Sil is'tri a	
Tef'lis	
Ches'ter, Eng.	
Brook'lyn	

CITIES OF THE FOURTH RANK.

Tenth Class, Continued.

	Inhabitants.
Wash'ing ton	19,000
Perth	
Zante	
Ab be ville, Fr.	
Bou logne, Fr.	
St. Ja an Frou te'ra	
Gua da lax a'ra	
Val la do'lid, Mex.	
Yar mouth	
Mour'zouk	
Ox'ford	
Go a	18,000
Cape'town	
Port Lou is (Bour.)	
Ber'gen	
Berne, Switz.	
Bar ce lo'na	
Luc'ca, It.	
Cher'bourg	
Brunn	17,000
Wool'wich, Eng.	
O ro pe'sa	
Prov'i dence	
Bris'le	
Lon'don der ry	
Ro set'ta	
Al ex an'dri a	16,000
Mon te Vi de'o	
Rich'mond	
Cho lu'la	
Ver a Cruz	
Hal'i fax	
New'ark	
St. Johns, Newfoundland	
Cape Hen ry	
St. Paul	
Car lisle, Eng.	
Cam'bridge, Eng.	
Co im'bra	15,000
Arch an'gel	
Trip o'li	
Si'out	
Lat a koo'	
Cash'gar	
Fai'fo	
Tomsk	
Salem	14,000
Bil bo'a	
Co run'na	
St. Ubes	
Du ran'go	
Sal a man'ca	
Sid ney Cove	13,000
Bay onne'	
Con cep'tion	
St. Loa is Po to si	
Do'ver	
Roch'fort	
Ma ca'o, China	
Ma lac'ca	
Lowell, Mass.	
Pitts'burgh	
Troy	
Port'land	12,000
Pan'a ma	
St. Do min'go	
Co ban, Guat.	
St. Sal'va dor, Guat.	
Xa la pa, Mex.	
Cax a mar'ca, Peru	
Val pa rai'so	

Note.—The remaining Cities of this Class found upon the Maps, almost all contain from 10,000 to 11,000 inhabitants.

QUESTIONS.

Mention the cities of the first class in order. In what country, and what part of it is Pekin? Describe its situation, i. e. on what sea or river, or whether inland, and so of other classes and cities. What grand divisions of the world have cities in this class, and what is the proportion of each? Give the same account of each class. Which is the largest city of Europe, and of what class? Of Asia? Of Africa? Of N. America? Of S. America?

TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

I.—TABLE of the Population of the United States, arranged in classes; from the census of 1830.

FREE WHITE CITIZENS.

Under 10 y'rs.	*Males*, 1,755,055	*Females*, 1,672,675	
From 10 to 15	669,734	638,856	
From 15 to 30	1,529,683	1,514,665	
From 30 to 50	960,375	911,577	
Over 50	410,286	433,342	
	Total, 5,355,133	5,171,115	10,526,248

FREE COLORED PERSONS.

Under 10 y'rs.	*Males*, 48,675	*Females*, 47,329	
From 10 to 24	43,079	48,138	
From 24 to 36	27,650	32,541	
Over 36	34,039	38,138	
	Total, 153,443	166,146	319,589

SLAVES.

Under 10 y'rs.	*Males*, 353,498	*Females*, 347,665	
From 10 to 24	312,567	308,770	
From 24 to 36	185,585	185,786	
Over 36	161,173	153,999	
	Total, 1,012,823	996,220	2,009,043
All other persons except Indians not taxed,			11,130
Total population of the United States, according to the census of 1830,			12,866,010
Foreigners not naturalized, *included in the foregoing*,			107,832

II.—TABLE of the Free White Population, of the Free Persons of Color, and of the Slaves, in 1830.

States.	Free White Persons.	Free Colored Persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine	398,260	1,171	6	399,137
New-Hampshire	268,721	602	5	269,328
Massachusetts	603,359	7,015	4	610,408
Rhode-Island	93,621	3,561	14	97,199
Connecticut	289,603	8,017	25	297,675
Vermont	279,776	881		280,657
New-York	1,874,663	41,869	76	1,918,608
New-Jersey	300,266	18,303	2,254	320,823
Pennsylvania	1,309,900	37,930	403	1,348,233
Delaware	57,691	15,855	3,292	76,748
Maryland	291,108	52,938	102,994	447,040
Virginia	694,300	47,348	469,757	1,211,405
North-Carolina	472,843	19,543	245,601	737,987
South-Carolina	257,863	7,921	315,401	581,185
Georgia	296,806	2,486	217,531	516,823
Kentucky	517,787	4,917	165,213	687,917
Tennessee	535,745	4,555	141,603	681,901
Ohio	926,311	9,567	6	935,884
Louisiana	89,441	16,710	109,588	215,839
Indiana	330,339	3,629	3	343,031
Mississippi	70,443	519	65,659	136,621
Illinois	155,061	1,637	747	157,445
Alabama	190,406	1,572	117,549	309,527
Missouri	114,795	569	25,091	140,115
Michigan	31,346	262	32	31,639
Arkansaw	25,671	141	4,576	30,388
Florida	18,385	844	15,501	34,730
District of Columbia	27,563	6,152	6,119	39,834
Total	10,522,073	319,477	2,009,050	12,858,670

III.—TABLE of the number of persons in the several States, employed in Agriculture, in Commerce, and in Manufactures, in 1820, with the Representative numbers, in 1830.

States.	*Agriculture.*	*Commerce.*	*Manufactures.*	*Representative number.*
Maine	55,031	4,297	7,613	399,154
New-Hampshire	52,381	1,068	8,699	269,327
Massachusetts	63,160	13,301	33,461	610,103
Rhode-Island	12,559	1,162	6,091	97,199
Connecticut	50,518	3,581	17,541	297,665
Vermont	50,951	776	8,181	280,652
New-York	217,648	9,113	60,038	1,918,578
New-Jersey	40,812	1,820	15,941	319,321
Pennsylvania	110,801	7,083	60,215	1,348,072
Delaware	13,259	533	2,821	75,131
Maryland	73,135	4,771	18,610	405,843
Virginia	276,422	4,509	32,336	1,023,502
North-Carolina	174,196	2,551	11,844	633,717
South-Carolina	166,707	2,684	6,717	455,025
Georgia	101,185	2,139	3,557	420,811
Kentucky	132,161	1,617	11,779	621,832
Tennessee	101,919	882	7,860	625,263
Ohio	110,991	1,459	18,956	937,001
Louisiana	53,941	6,251	6,011	171,904
Indiana	61,315	429	3,229	343,030
Mississippi	22,033	294	650	110,357
Illinois	12,335	233	1,007	157,046
Alabama	35,359	517	1,569	262,567
Missouri	14,247	495	1,952	130,419
Michigan	1,468	392	196	. . .
Arkansaw	3,613	79	179	. . .
Florida				. . .
District of Columbia	853	512	2,181	. . .
Total	2,175,063	72,558	349,663	. . .

IV.—TABLE of States in the order of population in 1830, with the population in 1810 and 1820, and the rate of increase.

States.	1810.	1820.	1830.	*Increase* 1820—30.	*Incr. per ct.*
New-York	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	545,796	40
Pennsylvania	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	298,775	28
Virginia	974,622	1,065,356	1,211,405	146,039	14
Ohio	230,760	581,434	937,903	357,469	61
North-Carolina	555,500	638,829	737,987	99,158	15
Kentucky	406,511	564,317	687,917	123,600	22
Tennessee	261,727	422,613	681,904	259,291	61
Massachusetts	472,040	523,287	610,408	87,111	17
South-Carolina	415,115	502,741	581,185	78,444	16
Georgia	252,433	340,989	516,823	175,834	52
Maryland	380,546	407,350	447,040	43,690	11
Maine	228,705	298,335	399,455	101,102	34
Indiana	24,520	147,178	343,031	195,853	140
New-Jersey	245,562	277,575	320,823	43,248	16
Alabama	31,502	141,317	309,527	165,210	114
Mississippi		75,448	136,621	61,173	81
Connecticut	261,942	275,248	297,675	22,427	8
Vermont	217,895	235,764	280,652	44,893	19
New-Hampshire	214,460	244,161	269,328	25,167	10
Louisiana	76,556	153,407	215,529	62,432	41
Illinois	12,282	55,211	157,445	102,234	185
Missouri	20,845	66,586	140,455	73,869	111
Rhode-Island	76,931	83,059	97,199	14,140	17
Delaware	72,671	72,749	76,748	3,999	5
Dist. of Columbia	24,023	33,039	39,834	6,795	21
Michigan	4,762	8,896	31,639	22,743	256
Arkansas	1,062	14,273	30,388	16,115	113
U. S. & Terr.	7,239,903	9,654,115	12,866,010	3,204,255	33

Questions on the Tables.

I.—What is the number of Free White persons in the United States?—Of Free Colored persons?—Of Slaves?—Of what age is the greatest number in each? Of what the next? Mention the proportion of Males to Females in each class?

II.—What State has no Slaves? What *five* States have not more than six Slaves each? What *six* States have most? (*They comprise more than three fourths of the whole.*) In what States do the Free Colored persons exceed 30,000? What three have a little less than 20,000 each? Which from 3,000 to 10,000?

III.—What employment occupies most of the people of the United States? How many more are engaged in manufactures than in commerce? What States have the largest number engaged in manufactures? What State has most engaged in commerce? What three next? What others above 3,000?

IV.—What States have above 1,000,000 of inhabitants? What above 500,000? What above 300,000? above 200,000? above 100,000? below 100,000? What State increased above 150 per cent. from 1820 to 1830? What from 100 to 150? What above 50? What from 25 to 50? What from 15 to 25?

V.—In what States have the Slaves diminished? In what States do they increase more than Free Persons? In what less? In what two States is the proportion of Slaves greatest? In what others do they exceed half the number of Free Persons?

VI.—What four States are largest? What others have above 45,000 square miles? What above 40,000? What above 30,000? Are there none between 10,000 and 30,000? What from 5,000 to 10,000? What below 5,000?

VII.—What two States are highest in the valuation of houses and lands? What three next? What three of the third rank? What others above $20,000,000?

VIII.—Mention concerning each State in what respect it is in the three first ranks, and in what below the third rank?

V.—TABLE of the increase of Slaves and Free Persons, and the number of Slaves to 1000 Free Persons in each State.

States.	*Increase of Free Persons per cent.*	*Increase of Slaves per cent.*	*Number of Slaves to 1000 Free Persons. in 1810*	*in 1820*	*in 1830*
Maine	30	†			
New-Hampshire	10	†			
Vermont	19	*			
Massachusetts	17	†			
Connecticut	8	‡	1		
Rhode-Island	17	‡	1		
New-York	40	‡	15	7	
Pennsylvania	29	91			
New-Jersey	11	‡	46	27	7
Delaware	6	‡	60	66	43
Maryland	13	‡	454	358	300
Virginia	16	10	674	664	629
North-Carolina	13	20	436	472	500
South-Carolina	9	22	897	1055	1187
Georgia	57	45	714	732	723
Alabama	98	148		453	612
Mississippi	67	160		769	925
Louisiana	26	58	827	818	1032
Tennessee	60	77	205	233	262
Kentucky	20	30	246	236	316
Ohio	61	†			
Indiana	133	†		1	
Illinois	190	‡		15	
Missouri	114	48		181	217
Arkansas Ter.	106	183		133	150
Florida Ter.					816

* *Vermont has no Slaves.*—† *These have from 3 to 6 each.*—‡ *In these they diminish.*

VI.—TABLE

Showing the number of Acres and Square Miles in each State, and the number of Acres to each inhabitant in 1830.

States.	*Number of square miles.*	*Number of acres in ea. state.*	*Number of acres to ea. inhabitant.*
Virginia	66,000	42,240,000	35
Georgia	60,000	38,400,000	71
Missouri	60,000	38,400,000	273
Illinois	59,000	37,760,000	240
Florida Territory	51,000	31,560,000	995
North Carolina	50,000	32,000,000	43
Mississippi	50,000	32,000,000	234
Alabama	50,000	32,000,000	103
Louisiana	48,000	30,720,000	112
Pennsylvania	47,000	30,080,000	22
New York	46,000	29,440,000	15
Kentucky	40,000	25,600,000	37
Tennessee	40,000	25,600,000	37
Ohio	40,000	25,600,000	27
Indiana	34,000	21,760,000	63
South Carolina	33,000	21,120,000	36
Maine	32,000	20,480,000	54
Michigan Territory	30,000	19,200,000	607
Maryland	10,000	6,400,000	14
Vermont	10,000	6,400,000	23
New Hampshire	9,000	5,760,000	21
New Jersey	7,800	4,992,000	16
Massachusetts	7,200	4,608,000	8
Connecticut	4,700	3,008,000	10
Delaware	2,120	1,344,000	17
Rhode Island	1,350	864,000	9

VII.—TABLE

Showing the amount of Manufactures, and the value of Houses and Lands in each of the United States.

States.	*Manufactures in 1810.*	*Valuation of Houses and Lands*-1814-15.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Pennsylvania	33,691,111	346,633,889
New-York	25,370,280	269,370,900
Massachusetts and Maine	25,636,644	113,765,560
Virginia	15,263,473	165,608,199
Maryland	11,468,794	106,496,638
Connecticut	7,771,928	88,531,971
New-Jersey	7,051,594	95,899,333
North-Carolina	6,653,152	51,517,031
Kentucky	6,181,024	66,878,587
Vermont	5,407,230	32,461,120
New-Hampshire	5,225,045	38,745,974
Rhode-Island	4,106,071	20,907,766
Georgia	3,658,481	31,187,658
South-Carolina	3,623,595	74,325,262
Tennessee	3,611,029	21,213,750
Ohio	2,894,290	61,317,215
Delaware	1,733,741	13,449,370
Louisiana	1,222,357	
Columbia District	1,100,000	
Alabama and Mississippi	419,073	
Indiana	300,000	
Missouri	200,000	
Illinois	120,000	
Michigan Territory	50,000	
Total, United States	172,762,676	1,631,657,224

VIII.—TABLE

Showing the Rank of the States in several respects.

States.	*Extent.*	*Population,1830*	*Density of Population.*	*Val. of Houses & Lands, 1815.*	*Manufac't, 1810*	*Exports, 1833.*	*Tonnage, 1833.*	*Increase of Pop., 1830.*
Maine	1	3	4	.	4	4	1	3
New-Hampshire	5	4	2	5	3	6	1	5
Vermont	5	4	2	5	3	5	6	5
Massachusetts	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	5
Connecticut	6	4	1	3	3	5	2	6
Rhode-Island	6	6	1	6	4	5	3	5
New-York	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
Pennsylvania	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	4
New-Jersey	5	3	2	3	3	7	3	5
Delaware	6	6	2	6	5	7	4	5
Maryland	5	3	2	2	2	3	2	5
Virginia	1	1	4	2	2	3	3	5
North-Carolina	2	2	3	4	3	5	3	5
South-Carolina	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	5
Georgia	1	2	4	5	4	2	5	2
Alabama	2	3	5	.	6	3	5	1
Mississippi	2	5	6	.	6	.	6	2
Louisiana	2	4	5	.	5	1	2	3
Tennessee	3	2	3	6	4	.	6	2
Kentucky	3	2	4	4	3	.	.	4
Ohio	3	2	3	4	3	6	4	2
Indiana	4	3	4	.	6	.	.	1
Illinois	2	5	6	.	6	.	.	1
Missouri	1	5	6	.	6	.	.	1

TABLES EXHIBITING THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1829 & 1833.

Articles.	*Value*, 1833.	*Value*, 1829.	*Country to which they were Exported in* 1829.
DOMESTIC ARTICLES	70,317,698	$55,000,000	
Products of the Sea	2,402,469	1,820,000	
Fish	990,290	970,000	Cuba $\frac{1}{3}$—French West Indies $\frac{1}{3}$—Hayti $\frac{1}{6}$—Other W. Indies.
Oil, Spermaceti Candles, &c.	1,412,179	850,000	Netherlands $\frac{1}{3}$—Germany $\frac{1}{3}$—W. Ind. $\frac{1}{7}$—S. Am. $\frac{1}{8}$—England $\frac{1}{12}$.
Products of the Forest	4,986,334	3,700,000	
Lumber	2,250,852	1,700,000	French W. Indies $\frac{1}{2}$—British America $\frac{1}{3}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{3}$—Other W. Indies $\frac{1}{7}$.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	814,398	820,000	France $\frac{3}{8}$—Netherlands $\frac{3}{8}$—England $\frac{1}{4}$.
Skins and Furs	841,933	1,530,000	England $\frac{3}{8}$—China $\frac{1}{3}$—Germany $\frac{1}{7}$—British America $\frac{1}{16}$.
Naval Stores, Tar, &c.	483,712	380,000	England $\frac{7}{8}$—British America $\frac{1}{24}$—Netherlands—W. Indies.
Ginseng	183,191	110,000	China.
Oak Bark and Dye Stuffs,	93,609	160,000	Germany $\frac{1}{3}$—England $\frac{1}{4}$—Netherlands $\frac{1}{7}$—France $\frac{1}{7}$—Russia $\frac{1}{16}$.
Products of Agriculture,	55,343,421	44,000,000	
Cotton	36,191,105	26,600,000	British dom. $\frac{7}{10}$—France $\frac{1}{4}$—Neth.—Germ.—Mediterranean ports.
Tobacco	5,755,968	5,000,000	British dom. $\frac{1}{2}$—France $\frac{1}{5}$—Netherlands $\frac{1}{5}$—Germany $\frac{1}{10}$—Spain $\frac{1}{10}$.
Wheat, Flour, Biscuit, &c.	5,895,157	6,000,000	Brit. domin. $\frac{2}{3}$—W. Ind. $\frac{1}{3}$—S. Am $\frac{1}{3}$—Mexico—France—Guatemala
Rice	2,744,118	2,500,000	Netherlands $\frac{1}{3}$—Eng. $\frac{1}{3}$—Germ. $\frac{1}{8}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{8}$—France $\frac{1}{8}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{12}$.
Pork, &c.	2,151,558	1,500,000	Cuba $\frac{3}{8}$—Brit. America $\frac{1}{2}$—Hayti $\frac{1}{10}$—Other W. Indies $\frac{1}{4}$
Indian Corn & Meal, Rye, &c	1,116,399	1,180,000	West Indies $\frac{3}{5}$—British dominions $\frac{1}{5}$.
Beef, Tallow, &c.	958,076	675,000	England $\frac{1}{3}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{5}$—Other W. Indies $\frac{1}{4}$—S. America $\frac{1}{15}$.
Flax Seed	228,300	110,000	Great Britain $\frac{19}{20}$—Germany $\frac{1}{20}$.
Butter and Cheese	258,452	175,000	Brit. Amer. $\frac{1}{2}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{5}$—Other W. Indies $\frac{1}{4}$—S. America $\frac{1}{6}$—Madeira.
Horses, Mules, Sheep, &c.	188,806	205,000	French W. Indies $\frac{1}{3}$—Other W. Indies $\frac{1}{3}$.
Wax	178,748	130,000	Brit. Amer. $\frac{1}{4}$—France $\frac{1}{4}$—S. Am. $\frac{1}{5}$—Eng. $\frac{1}{8}$—Italy and Malta $\frac{1}{8}$
Potatoes	52,052	30,000	West Indies—(Sugar and Molasses $5,000—Mexico—Europe.)
Manufactured Articles	6,923,922	4,600,000	
Soap, & Tallow Candles	673,076	700,000	W. Indies $\frac{3}{4}$—S. America $\frac{2}{7}$—Guatemala—China—Mexico.
Wood, Furniture, Carriages, &c.	347,471	500,000	S. America $\frac{1}{2}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{3}$—Danish W. Indies $\frac{1}{16}$—Mexico.
Leather, shoes, and Saddlery	246,561	470,000	Cuba $\frac{1}{3}$—Other W. Ind. $\frac{1}{5}$—S. Amcrica and Mexico $\frac{1}{7}$—British Amer. $\frac{1}{7}$.
Tobacco and Snuff	288,973	200,000	Brit. domin. $\frac{1}{3}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{6}$—S. America $\frac{1}{3}$—Germany—Italy and Malta.
Iron	233,812	224,000	Cuba $\frac{1}{3}$—Other W. Ind. $\frac{1}{6}$—S. Am. & Mexico $\frac{1}{8}$—Asia—South Seas.
Spirits from Grain & Molasses	172,532	346,000	S. Am. $\frac{1}{3}$—Italy, &c. $\frac{1}{5}$—W. Ind. $\frac{1}{6}$—B. Am. $\frac{1}{10}$—Africa $\frac{1}{12}$—Turkey $\frac{1}{15}$.
Hats	243,271	270,000	Cuba $\frac{1}{3}$—Hayti $\frac{1}{5}$—S. America and Mexico $\frac{1}{12}$—Danish W. Indies $\frac{1}{20}$
Gunpowder	139,164	170,000	Cuba $\frac{3}{5}$—S. America $\frac{1}{4}$—Africa $\frac{1}{12}$—W. Indies generally—Asia—Mexico.
Medicinal Drugs	126,355	100,000	England $\frac{1}{3}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{4}$—S America $\frac{1}{7}$—Mexico $\frac{1}{16}$—Germany $\frac{1}{18}$.
Cotton Piece Goods	2,532,517	1,260,000	Chili $\frac{2}{5}$—Brazil $\frac{1}{6}$—Mexico $\frac{1}{7}$—S. America gen, Cuba, China, and E. Ind.
Gold and Silver Coin	366,842	613,000	Brit. America $\frac{19}{20}$—France $\frac{1}{30}$—Teneriffe—S. America.
Copper and Brass	203,880	130,000	British America $\frac{7}{8}$—France $\frac{1}{32}$—Teneriffe and other Canaries.
Wearing Apparel	43,943	90,000	Colombia $\frac{1}{3}$—Spain $\frac{1}{3}$—Europe $\frac{1}{8}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{8}$—Brazil $\frac{1}{20}$—Mexico $\frac{1}{20}$.
Combs and Buttons	142,970	76,000	Cuba $\frac{1}{3}$—S. America $\frac{1}{3}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{20}$—Mexico $\frac{1}{16}$.
Glass	93,191	50,000	Cuba $\frac{1}{3}$—Chili $\frac{1}{7}$—S. Amcrica gen. $\frac{1}{7}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{8}$—Asia—E. Indies.
FOREIGN ARTICLES	19,822,735	$17,000,000	
Gold and Silver	2,218,906	4,310,000	France $\frac{2}{5}$—England $\frac{1}{5}$—China $\frac{1}{5}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{8}$—British E. Indies $\frac{1}{15}$—Asia.
Coffee	6,083,378	1,535,000	Germany $\frac{1}{4}$—France $\frac{1}{4}$—Italy & Malta $\frac{1}{6}$—Netherlands $\frac{1}{8}$—Med. Ports $\frac{1}{15}$.
Indigo	1,258,738	715,000	Russia $\frac{1}{2}$—G. Britain $\frac{1}{5}$—France $\frac{1}{6}$—Med. Ports $\frac{1}{6}$—Germany $\frac{1}{8}$—Nether.
Sugar	426,382	815,000	Neth. $\frac{1}{4}$—Italy, &c. $\frac{1}{8}$—Swed. & Nor. $\frac{1}{8}$—Germ. $\frac{1}{8}$—France $\frac{1}{8}$—Russia $\frac{1}{12}$.
Teas	1,419,044	530,000	Germany $\frac{2}{5}$—France $\frac{1}{4}$—Gibraltar $\frac{1}{9}$—Brazil $\frac{1}{12}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{24}$—England.
Spices	1,198,221	245,000	France $\frac{1}{3}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{6}$—Mexico $\frac{1}{7}$—Germany $\frac{1}{7}$—Europe, S. America.
Dye-Wood	553,144	325,000	Germany $\frac{1}{4}$—England $\frac{1}{3}$—Neth. $\frac{1}{5}$—France $\frac{1}{8}$—Italy, &c. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Cocoa	447,182	260,000	Spain $\frac{2}{5}$—Mexico $\frac{1}{5}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{6}$—France $\frac{1}{9}$.
Quicksilver	75,783	210,000	China $\frac{4}{5}$—Chili $\frac{1}{7}$—Mexico $\frac{1}{10}$.
Earthen and Stone Ware	62,543	50,000	Mexico $\frac{1}{2}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{4}$—Chili $\frac{1}{4}$—S. America, generally $\frac{1}{8}$—Hayti $\frac{1}{12}$.
Opium	53,679	117,000	China $\frac{6}{7}$—Asia, generally $\frac{1}{7}$.
Spirits	442,443	490,000	Germany $\frac{1}{3}$—Mexico $\frac{1}{3}$—S. Amcrica $\frac{1}{5}$—W. Indies $\frac{1}{16}$—Netherlands $\frac{1}{20}$.
Cordage	149,290	131,000	Brazil $\frac{1}{3}$—West Indies $\frac{1}{3}$—Chili $\frac{1}{5}$—S. America gen. $\frac{1}{10}$—South Seas.
Muskets	34,871	70,000	Cuba $\frac{4}{7}$—Asia $\frac{1}{7}$—Africa $\frac{1}{10}$—Mexico—Guatemala—South Seas.
Paper	67,541	66,000	Mexico $\frac{2}{3}$—S. Amcrica $\frac{1}{10}$—Cuba $\frac{1}{13}$.

Questions.—What Class of our exports is largest? Mention some of the principal of them. What is the next largest? Mention some. Doscribe the other exports. Where are they sent? Which class of our exports has increased most since 1822?

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1833.

States.	IMPORTS. *Amount.*	EXPORTS. *Domestic.*	*Foreign Produce.*	*Total.*	*Excess of Imports.*	*Excess of Exports*
Total	$108,118,311	$70,317,698	$19,822,735	$90,140,433	17,977,878	
Great Britain and dominions	43,085,865	37,814,238	1,968,002	39,782,240	3,303,625	
France and dominions	13,962,913	11,431,581	2,992,952	14,424,533		461,620
Spain and dominions	13,431,207	4,723,268	1,782,833	6,506,041	6,925,166	
Mexico and Central America	5,822,173	1,987,596	4,094,757	6,082,353		260,180
China	7,541,570	537,774	895,985	1,433,759	6,107,811	
Brazil	5,089,693	2,474,555	797,546	3,272,101	1,817,592	
Germany (Hans Towns)	2,227,726	2,108,110	795,186	2,903,296		675,570
Russia	2,772,550	223,734	480,071	703,805	2,068,745	
Denmark and dominions	1,466,872	1,490,181	379,653	1,839,834		672,962
Hayti	1,749,058	1,147,809	280,154	1,427,963	312,095	
South America, generally	18,409	121,050		121,050		2,641
Holland and dominions	2,347,343	1,478,925	1,457,436	2,936,361		589,018
Italy, Sicily and Trieste	1,479,459	223,004	713,209	936,213	543,246	
Sweden and dominions	1,200,899	344,750	75,319	420,069	780,830	
Colombia	1,524,622	459,984	517,559	957,543	567,079	
La Plata, Peru and Chili	2,365,877	1,221,531	939,137	2,163,668	202,209	
Portugal and dominions	555,137	373,074	69,487	442,561	112,576	
Turkey	786,044	167,208	518,471	685,679	100,365	
Africa, generally	441,809	215,222	120,146	335,368	106,441	
Asia, generally	269,425	60,152	477,042	537,194		267,769
Belgium	139,628	644,112	361,499	1,005,611		865,983
Prussia	124,570	12,812		12,812	111,758	
South Seas	22,651	53,305	79,793	133,098		110,447
West Indies, generally		353,061	14,712	367,773		367,773
Europe, generally		46,430	520	45,950		45,950
North-west Coast of America		22,292	11,266	33,558		33,558

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF EACH STATE, 1833.

States and Territories.	VALUE OF IMPORTS *Total.*	VALUE OF EXPORTS. *Domestic.*	*Foreign Produce*	*Total.*
Maine	$1,380,308	989,187	30,644	1,019,831
New Hampshire	167,754	145,355	9,903	155,258
Vermont	523,260	377,399		377,399
Massachusetts	19,940,911	5,150,584	4,532,538	9,683,122
Rhode Island	1,042,286	330,869	154,612	485,48
Connecticut	352,014	427,603		427,603
New York	55,918,449	15,411,296	9,983,821	25,395,117
New Jersey	170	30,853	1,900	32,753
Pennsylvania	10,451,250	2,671,300	1,407,651	4,078,951
Delaware	9,043	45,911		45,911
Maryland	5,437,057	3,301,014	761,453	4,062,467
District of Columbia	150,046	981,366	21,450	1,002,816
Virginia	690,391	4,459,534	8,053	4,467,587
North Carolina	198,758	432,986	49	433,035
South Carolina	1,517,705	8,337,512	96,813	8,434,325
Georgia	318,990	6,270,040		6,270,040
Alabama	265,918	4,522,221	5,740	4,527,961
Missouri	5,881			
Louisiana	9,590,505	16,133,457	2,807,916	18,941,373
Ohio	5	225,544		225,544
Florida Territory	85,386	64,613	192	64,805
Michigan Territory	63,876	9,054		9,054
Total	108,118,311	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1833.

States.	*Total.*	*Foreign Trade.*	*Coasting Trade.*	*Fisheries.*	*Steam Navigation.*
	Tons.	*Tons*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Massachusetts	395,929	199,365	65,581	75,891	1,039
New York	319,209	131,735	180,793	14,897	15,482
Maine	192,714	94,922	88,535	18,758	
Pennsylvania	88,162	45,956	42,204		12,144
Maryland	80,702	27,401	52,209		5,06
Louisiana	61,171	21,888	97,277		38,617
Connecticut	52,878	9,568	20,571	13,976	1,870
Virginia	43,777	13,783	29,981		1,907
Rhode Island	40,607	30,154	9,868		774
New Jersey	33,143	256	32,886	318	136
North Carolina	32,142	17,292	14,718		48
Dist. of Columbia	17,225	6,857	10,367		1,322
New Hampshire	17,126	10,436	3,070		
South Carolina	15,560	5,323	9,723	487	1,736
Delaware	13,265		13,265		503
Ohio	10,757		10,320		6,954
Georgia	7,577	4,461	4,131		
Alabama	7,240	2,330	4,908		
Tennessee	3,047		3,047		3,047
Michigan	1,753		1,753		
Vermont	1,531	968	562		
Mississippi	926		926		
Total	1,439,450	614,120	749,157	102,831	90,632

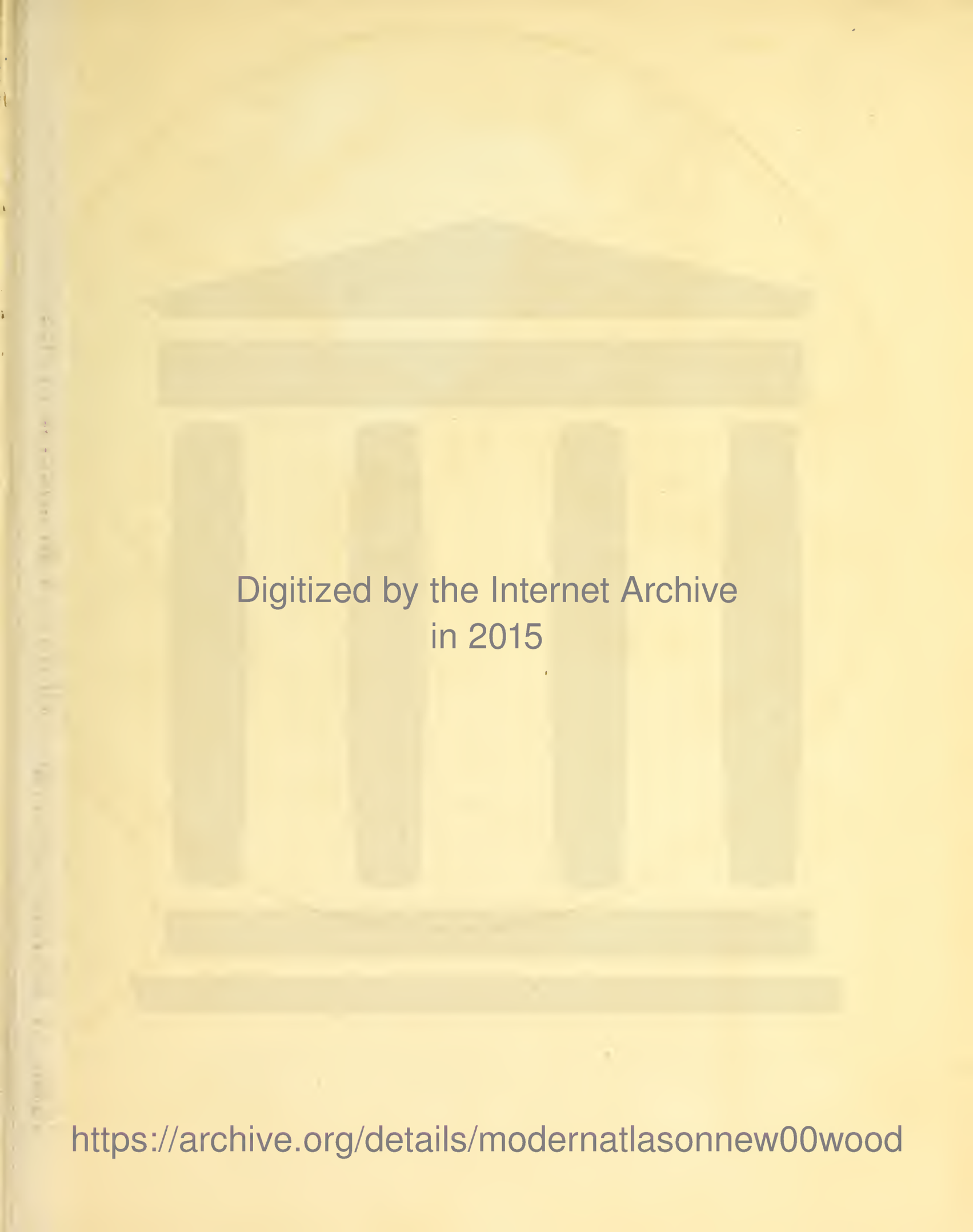
Note.—The aggregates are taken from the official report, but do not always agree with the details.

What States have more than 100,000 Tons of Shipping? What above 50,000? What 30 to 50? What above 10? What from 5 to 10? What below 3,000? Compare the classes of shipping in each state.

TABLE OF THE MANUFACTURES, TONNAGE, EXPORTS AND VALUE OF HOUSES & LANDS.

States.	*Manufactures* 1810.	*Tonnage.* 1815.	*Exports.* 1820.	*Valuation in* 1814-15.
	Dollars.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Northern. Vermont	5,407,280		395,869	32,461,120
Northern. New-Hampshire	5,225,045	29,744	240,800	38,745,974
Northern. Massachusetts	21,895,528	454,349	11,008,922	143,765,560
Northern. Maine	3,741,116		1,108,031	
Northern. Rhode-Island	4,106,074	38,196	1,052,762	20,907,766
Northern. Connecticut	7,774,928	60,091	421,931	88,534,971
	48,146,981	582,280	14,248,315	324,415,391
Middle. New-York	25,370,289	287,560	13,163,244	269,370,900
Middle. New Jersey	7,054,594	31,200	20,521	95,899,333
Middle. Delaware	1,733,744	9,590	89,498	13,449,370
Middle. Pennsylvania	33,691,111	99,558	5,743,549	349,633,889
	67,849,738	427,848	19,016,822	725,353,492
Southern. Maryland	11,468,794	153,208	6,609,364	106,496,638
Southern. Virginia	15,263,473	71,496	4,557,957	165,608,199
Southern. North-Carolina	6,653,152	41,11	808,319	51,517,031
Southern. South-Carolina	3,623,395	37,168	8,882,940	74,325,262
Southern. Georgia	3,658,481	15,288	6,594,623	31,487,658
Southern. District of Columbia	1,100,000	21,753	1,204,915	
	41,767,495	339,924	28,658,118	429,434,788
Western. Ohio	2,894,290	419	2,218	61,347,215
Western. Kentucky	6,181,024			66,878,537
Western. Illinois	120,000			
Western. Indiana	300,000			
Western. Tennessee	3,611,029			24,233,730
Western. Mississippi and Alabama	419,073		96,636	
Western. Louisiana	1,222,358	17,203	7,596,157	
Western. Missouri	200,000			
	14,947,773	17,622	7,695,011	152,459,552
Total United States and Territories	172,762,676	1,368,127	69,691,669	1,631,657,224

What are the three States first in manufactures? the two next? the five next? four succeeding these? two highest in valuation? three next? three of the third rank? three of the fourth? Compare the sections of the U. States on each subject.


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/modernatlasonnew00wood

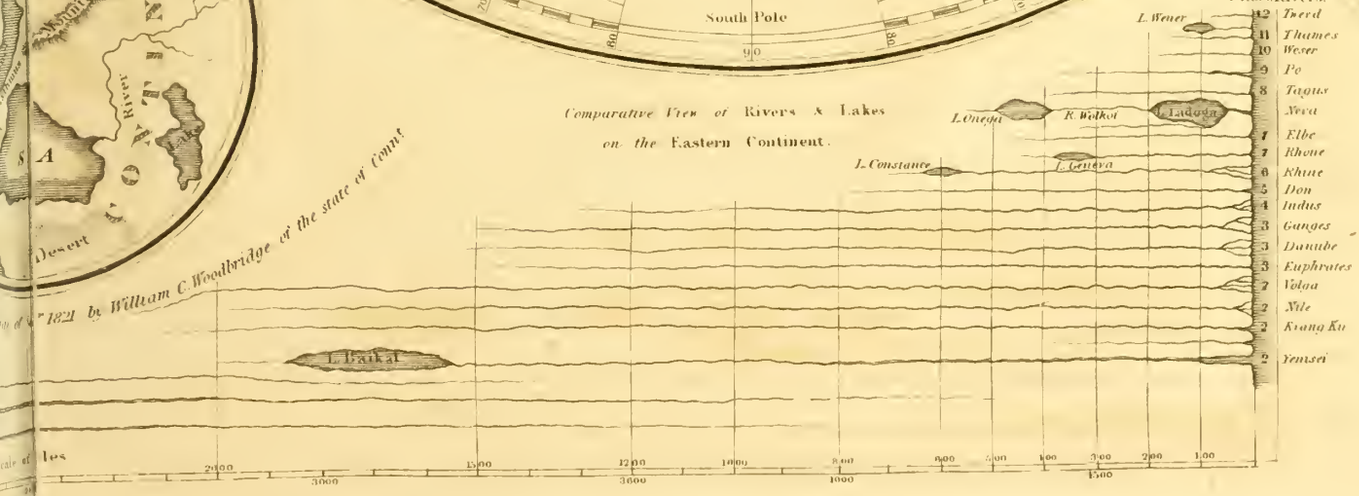
N. Frigid
N. Temperate
Torrid
S. Temperate
S. Frigid
Zones.
THE WO
Cities.
Capitals.
Large Towns
North Pole
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
EQUATOR
Long. West from London
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle
South Pole
Parallels
Geographical Div
Comparative View of Rivers & Lakes on the Western Continent.
Rivers Class
Lehigh
Genesee
Penobscot
Delaware
Hudson
Connecticut
James
Potomac
Negro
Ohio
Tennessee
Nelsons
Orinoco
La Plata
St Lawrence
M.Kenzies
Mississippi
Amazon
L. Winnipeg
L. of the Woods
Rainy L.
L. Ontario
L. Erie
L. Huron
L. Michigan
L. Superior
L. Champlain
Slave L.
Missouri
Scale of Mile
Entered according to Act of Congress the 28th day of

ORLD

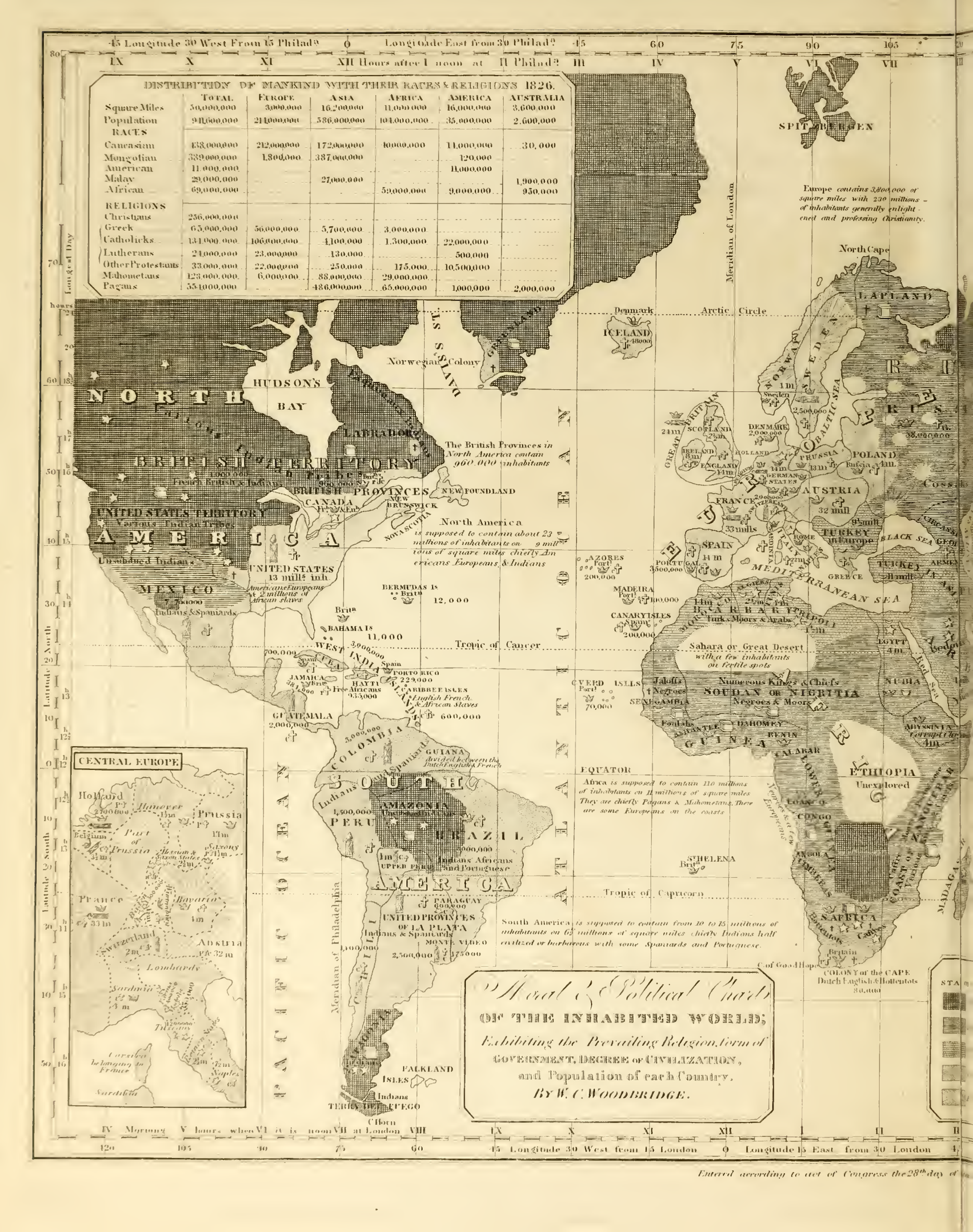
Small Towns.
figures 1 2 3 refer
ent classes of Rivers.

Arctic
Tropic of Cancer
Equinoctial
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic
Circles.

Comparative View of Rivers & Lakes on the Eastern Continent.



...d in the year 1821 by William C. Woodbridge of the state of Conn.



Moral & Political Chart
OF THE INHABITED WORLD;
Exhibiting the Prevailing Religion, form of
GOVERNMENT, DEGREE of CIVILIZATION,
and Population of each Country.
BY W. C. WOODBRIDGE.

ember 1821 by Wm. C. Woodbridge of the State of Connecticut

CHART OF THE COMPARATIVE MAGNITUDES OF COUNTRIES, SEAS, LAKES, AND ISLANDS, REPRESENTED BY SQUARES.

Grand Divisions of the Earth.

ASIA. 16 mill. SQ. M.—AMERICA. 15½ m.

NORTH AMERICA. 9,000,000 SQ. M.
Equal to ⅔ of America.

SOUTH AMERICA. 6,500,000 SQ. M.
Equal to ⅔ of America, or ⅔ of North America.

Brazil and United States Territory.
each 2,500,000 SQUARE MILES.

Empire of China and Siberia; each 5½ m. sq. m.

EUROPE.
3,800,000 SQUARE MILES.
Equal to ¼ of America.

AFRICA.
11,000,000 SQUARE MILES.
Equal to Three of EUROPE, and
¼ larger than NORTH AMERICA.

Which is the largest of the Grand Divisions of the Earth? Which is the next in size? How large a part of America is North America? How does S. America compare with it? [Is it larger or smaller—and how much?] How does S. America compare with Europe? Is Europe as large as the Chinese Empire? How many countries of the size of Europe would North America contain? Is Africa as large as North America?

Countries.

Mexico, China, *La Plata* — 1,500,000 SQUARE MILES, 1½ the U.S.

United States, *Colombia*, Hindoostan, Arabia — 1,000,000 SQ. M. — The U. S.

Turkey in Asia, *Peru*, Persia, E. Persia — 500,000 — ½ U. S.

Bolivia, Abyssinia, Anam, Morocco — 320,000 — ⅓ U. S.

Japan (Empire), Austria, *Monte Video*, France, *Guatemala* — 250,000 — ¼ U. S.

Spain, Turkey in Eur., Sweden, Egypt, *Chili* — 180,000 — ⅙ U. S.

Paraguay, *Upper Canada* — 150,000 — ⅐ U. S.

Italy, Norway, Great Britain — 120,000 — ⅛ U. S.

Prussia, Tripoli, German States, Algiers — 100,000 — 1/10 U. S.

Seas and Islands.

NEW HOLLAND — 3,000,000 SQUARE MILES — INDIAN OCEAN

Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean — 800,000 SQ. MILES

Bay of Bengal — 600,000

Gulf of Mexico, Borneo, New Guinea — 380,000

North Sea, Hudson's Bay, Madagascar — 250,000

Black Sea, Sumatra, Red Sea — 170,000

Caspian Sea — 120,000

Nova Zembla, Baltic Sea, Celebes, New Zealand, Archipelago — 100,000

Countries and States.

thous. sq. m.

Tunis, *Virginia* — 36 — 1/13 U. S.

Georgia, *Missouri* — 60 — 1/17 U. S.

England, *North Carolina*, *Mississippi*, *Alabama* — 50 — 1/20 U. S.

Louisiana, Poland, *Pennsylvania*, *New York*, Naples & Sicily — 47 — 1/21 U. S.

Tennessee, *Ohio*, *Kentucky*, Portugal — 40 — 1/24 U. S.

Indiana, *South Carolina*, *Maine*, Scotland — 34 — 1/28 U. S.

New Brunswick, K. of Sardinia, Ireland, Bavaria, Netherlands — 30 — 1/33 U. S.

Denmark — 22 — 1/50 U. S.

Roman States, Greece — 17 — 1/60 U. S.

Switzerland, *Nova Scotia* — 15 — 1/66 U. S.

Maryland, *Vermont*, *New Hampshire* — 10 — 1/100 U. S.

New Jersey, Wurtemberg, *Massachus.*, Saxony, Baden — 7,200 — 1/120 U. S.

Connecticut 4,700 — 1/200 U. S.

Delaware 2,100 — 1/500 U. S.

Rhode Island 1,300 — 1/800 U. S.

Seas, Lakes and Islands.

thous. sq. m.

Luzon, Adriatic Sea — 20

Cuba — 36

Java — 50

Terre del Fuego — 42

Iceland, White Sea — 40

Newfoundland, Lake Superior, Ireland — 35

Hayti, Magindanao, Van Diemen — 30

Lake Huron — 20

Sea of Azoph, Lake Michigan, Lake Baikal — 15

Sicily, Lake Erie, L. Nicaragua — 10

L. Ontario, Jamaica — 7

Porto Rico, Bourbon, Mauritius — 4 / 2,500

Long Island 1,400

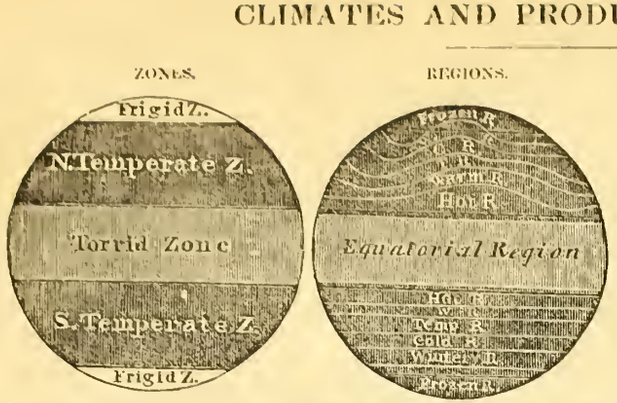
QUESTIONS ON THE CHART OF COMPARATIVE MAGNITUDES.

What are the largest countries in the world? What two countries in America are next in size? What countries have 1½ millions of square miles? What is the size of the United States? What other countries are about equal to the U. States in size? What seas are nearly as large? Which is the largest island in the world, and what is its size compared with Europe? What ocean is equal to it in extent? How many countries as large as Persia might be contained in the United States?

What countries are about half as large as the United States? What Bay? What countries are equal to about ⅓ of the U. States? What ¼? What ⅙? What ⅐? What ⅛? What 1/10? How many countries like France would the U. S contain? How many like Great Britain? Like Prussia? What state of the U. S. is equal to 1/15 of the whole? What other countries are nearly of the same size? What island and sea? What countries, states, lakes, islands, &c. are equal to 1/17 of the United States? What to 1/20?—1/21?—1/24?—1/28?—1/33?—1/50?—1/60?—1/66?—1/100?—1/120?—1/200?—1/300?—1/800?

How many states as large as Rhode Island would the whole U. S. contain? How many of Connecticut would it contain? Of England? What countries of Europe are about equal to N. Carolina?—To Ohio?—To Maine?—To Maryland?

CLIMATES AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH — WITH QUESTIONS ON THE CHART.



1. In consequence of the round figure of the earth, the parts most directly under the sun, *or near the Equator*, are *warmest*, and the parts *around the poles* are *coldest*. Hence Geographers have divided each hemisphere into *three belts or Zones*; the *Torrid Zone*, next to the Equator; the *Frigid Zone*, around the poles; and the *Temperate Zone*, lying between them. (See Rud. of Geog. p. 37—40; Uni Geog. p. 6.)

2. But the climate is not the same in all parts of the earth, in the same latitude; and the climates of different parts of the Temperate Zone, are very different. In order to describe these climates correctly, each hemisphere may be divided into *seven regions*, of which five lie chiefly in the Temperate Zone, as they are delineated on the Isothermal Chart.

3. The Isothermal Chart represents the two continents on Mercator's plan, like those used by seamen; and is designed to show the actual temperature of different parts of the earth. Instead of the lines of latitude, *Isothermal Lines*, or lines of equal temperature, are drawn through the places where the average heat of the year is the same.

Temperature is heat or cold, usually measured in degrees of a thermometer. At 32°, is the point where the water freezes. Below 45°, is *cold*; 60° is called *temperate*, and to most persons is an agreeable temperature; 70° is considered quite *warm* in northern latitudes, and 80° is considered *hot*; 96° is blood heat. The mean annual temperature is the average of all the seasons, and shows whether heat or cold prevails most.

4. The continents are divided by the Isothermal Lines, according to the climate, into *regions*, including those countries in which the climate and vegetables are nearly the same. The names of the countries may be learned from other maps, or the Moral Chart.

Exercises.—Point to the Eastern continent.—The Western.—Which is South America?—N. America?—Africa?—Europe?—Asia?—Point out the United States.—Mexico.—Canada.—The countries of South America—of Europe—of Asia—of Africa.

Through what countries does the Equator pass?—What parts of the Eastern Continent lie north of it?—What of the Western?—What parts of each lie south of the Equator?—What lines do you find drawn north of the Equator, and how is each named?

The limit or boundary of a vegetable, means that line beyond which it will not grow. The squares, on the middle of the map, contain the names of the most important vegetables, which are found on both continents. The lines running from each, show to what regions they extend. On the Continents are the names of those vegetables which are peculiar to each.

Examine the squares and lines, and mention the most important vegetables which grow near the Equator.—How far north and south do pepper and other spices grow?—How far do the pine-apple and other delicate fruits graw?—Of what vegetable is the line which is drawn here, the limit?—How is the region, extending from 20° N. to 20° S. named on the chart?—How is it colored?

EQUATORIAL REGION.

Productions of the Equatorial Region

Pimento or Allspice. *Clove.* *Banana.* *Bread Fruit.*

5. The Equatorial, or Torrid Region, is the only part of the earth which is sufficiently hot to produce the finest spices, and the most fragrant gums, such as myrrh and incense. It also produces the finest fruits, the most beautiful plants and flowers, and the largest and loftiest trees, some of which supply the natives with most of their food.

6. This region lies in the centre of the Torrid Zone; and in the level countries, frost and snow are unknown, and the trees are covered with perpetual verdure. During some parts of the year, the climate is the most delightful on earth. At other seasons, the heat is distressing, and water is often scarce.

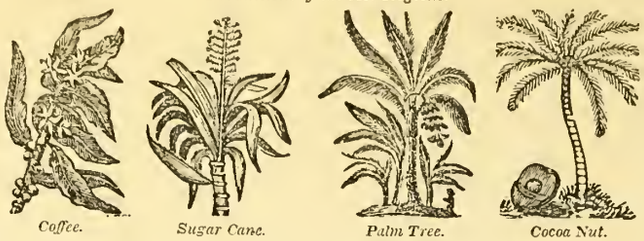
7. It has generally two seasons; the wet season, when the rains are constant; and the dry, when rain is unknown. Some places have two of each in the year

Exercises on the Chart.—How far north and south does the Equatorial Region extend?—What countries of America does it contain?—What of Africa?—Of Asia?—Is any part of Europe in this region?—In what zone is this region?—What climate has it?—What seasons?—What does it produce?—What spices do you find in this region, which grow on both continents?—What in Asia only?—What fruits do you find?—What kinds of grain?—Does wheat grow in this region? (*See the Note on the Chart, near America.*) What other vegetable, used for food, do you find?—What trees—What peculiar productions in this region, in South America?—What large tree in Africa?

Which of the vegetables of the Equatorial Region grow in other regions?—How far north do the sugar cane and coffee grow?—What line of temperature is there here?—What region lies between the limit of spices and the sugar cane?—How is it colored?

HOT REGIONS.

Productions of the Hot Regions.



Coffee. *Sugar Cane.* *Palm Tree.* *Cocoa Nut.*

8. The Hot Region has nearly the same climate with the Equatorial Region; but it will not produce the finest spices and fruits, and the trees are stripped of their leaves for a few months, in the northern parts. This region terminates where snow falls upon the plains, and where the sugar cane ceases to grow.

Exercises.—What can you say of the Hot Region?—Where does it terminate?—What countries of N. America are in the northern Hot Region?—What of Africa?—What of Europe?—Of Asia?—Do these countries have any snow on the plains?—What are the most important vegetables, put down as belonging to these countries?—What grains grow here, that do not grow in the Equatorial Regions?—What fruits?—Does wheat extend into the Hot and Equatorial Regions? (*See the Note as before.*) Mention in what part of these regions it is found.—What countries do you find in this region south of the Equator?—What peculiar production in S. America?—What in China?

To what line of temperature do rice and cotton flourish?—What is the region called of which this is the northern boundary?

WARM REGIONS.

9. In the Warm Regions the climate is mild, and the winters are rather damp, than cold. Snow is rare, and the waters seldom frozen. The summers are very dry, and the heat constant and oppressive. This region produces some of the more delicate fruits, as the fig, orange, &c.; and vegetables grow the greater part of the year.

Exercises.—How is the Warm Region colored on the Chart?—What part of North America is in it?—What countries of Europe?—Of Asia?—Of Africa?—Of S. America?—What is the climate of the countries in the Warm Regions?—What can you say of the winter?—Of the summer?—How long do vegetables grow?—What vegetables of the Hot Region grow here?—What grain and fruits, which do not flourish nearer the equator?—What garden vegetables?—What trees?—What peculiar tree in Spain, and how far south does it extend?—What in China and Japan?—Does the wine grape grow here?

(*The wine grape flourishes best in this region. It has not yet been found to flourish in the United States.*)

To what line of temperature do the peach and melon flourish?—What name is given to the region between the limit of the olive and the peach?—How is it colored?

TEMPERATE REGIONS.

10. The Temperate Region has a temperate climate through the greater part of the year. Here we first find the regular succession of seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and an equal proportion of cold and heat. This region produces the most nourishing kinds of grain, as wheat, rye, &c., in perfection, and most kinds of useful vegetables and fruits in abundance.

Exercises.—What parts of N. America lie in the Temperate Region?—What countries of Europe?—Of Asia?—Describe the general climate of the countries in the Temperate Region.—The seasons.—The productions.—Does it produce all the vegetables of the Warm Regions?—What kinds of grain?—What fruits and trees are the principal?—What peculiar tree in N. America, in place of the sugar cane?—What grain of this region does not grow farther north?—Does the wine grape grow farther from the Equator?—What part of S. America is in this region?—Who inhabit it? (*See Geog.* p. 101.)

COLD REGIONS.

11. The Cold Region lies next to the Temperate. The winters are long and severely cold. The change from winter to summer is sudden, and the summer is often very hot. It does not produce the wine grape, or the peach; and wheat is raised with difficulty; but the pastures are rich, and rye, oats, and barley, can be cultivated.

Exercises.—What region lies next to the temperate?—How is it colored?—What line of temperature bounds it on the north?—What parts of North America are in it?—What of Europe?—Of Asia?—Which are the most northern countries in it?—What is the climate?—What are the seasons?—The chief productions?—The principal fruits?—What grains?—What trees?—What country S. of the Equator is in this region?—What grains do not grow beyond the limits of this region?—What trees?—What vegetables?—What is the region beyond this line called?—How is it colored?

WINTERY REGIONS.

12. The Wintery Region is severely cold during the greater part of the year. The summer is very short, and the heat often intense during the day, which is sixteen hours long. It produces no grain but barley and oats. The oak will not grow here; and the forests are chiefly composed of evergreens, such as the pine and the fir.

Exercises.—To what line of temperature does the Wintery Region extend?—What countries are in this region?—What grain does it produce?—What trees?—What fruits?—What countries are in the Wintery Region, south of the Equator?

FROZEN REGIONS.

In the Frozen Region, there are but two seasons: a long winter of extreme cold, and a short summer, of great heat, (on account of the length of the days,) without spring or autumn. Ice continues through the year. Vegetation is scanty, and chiefly confined to the south side of the hills; and it is generally impossible to cultivate the earth. Moss is the food of the cattle; and berries almost the only vegetable for the use of man.

Exercises.—Where is the Frozen Region?—What parts of N. America are in it?—What parts of Europe and Asia?—What seasons has this region?—What can you say of the vegetation?—What plants do you find in it on the Chart?

II. CROSS QUESTIONS.

In what region and country is the Matte', a plant resembling tea, found?—In what region do we find the tea plant?—The camphor tree?—Cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs?—The baobab tree, 30 feet in diameter?—The sugar-maple?—The peruvian bark?—The cork-oak?—The cocoa-nut?—The India rubber, or gum elastic tree?

In which region will wheat grow?—Sugar cane?—Apples?—Rye?—Indian corn?—Rice?—Cotton?—Tobacco?—Wine grape?—Peach?—Flax?—Live oak?—Oak?—Pear?—Plum and cherry?—Oats?—Barley?—Coffee?—Potato?—Sweet potato?—Turnip?—Yam, cocoa-nut, and tamarind?—Orange, lemon, fig, olive, and almond?—Pine-apple, banana, &c.?—Pine, fir, and willow?—Melon?—Date?—Pepper, spices, gums, &c.?—Mahogany, dye-woods, and precious gum trees?—Where does the palm tree flourish?—Iron wood?—In how many regions will currants and berries thrive?—Cedar?—Willow?—Fir?

Which region contains the greatest variety of productions?—Which is next?—Which the least variety?—What parts of the Equatorial and Hot Regions have the climate of the Temperate Regions?—Do their productions resemble those of the Temperate Regions?

II. LATITUDE OF REGIONS.

COMPARATIVE EXERCISES.

To what latitude, north and south, does the Equatorial Region extend?—What is the mean temperature of the year in different countries of this region?—What temperature then is necessary for spices and pine-apples? What lines of temperature are drawn north of the Equator?—Between what lines of temperature does the Hot Region lie?—What plants do not grow north of this region, and what temperature do they require?

In what latitude is the annual temperature of 68 degrees found in Europe?—In Asia?—In N. America?—What is the difference of latitude on the two continents?

In what latitude does the line of 60 degrees temperature run, in the United States?—In what latitude in China, on the eastern coast of Asia?—In what latitude in Europe?—In what latitude on the western coast of America?—Of what vegetable is this line the limit?—What vegetables then, do not grow at a lower temperature than 60 degrees?

In what latitude do you find the limit of 50 degrees temperature in Europe?—Where do you find it in China and in the United States?—In N. America?—What difference is there between the eastern and western coasts of the continents on the line?—What vegetables require a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees?—What vegetable will not grow with a temperature below 50 degrees?

In what country does the line of 38 degrees temperature go farthest north?—To what degree of latitude?—In what latitude is it in Asia?—In what in America?—Where is it nearest the Equator then?—Where is it farthest from the Equator?—How many degrees south must you go then in Asia, to find the same climate as in 60 degrees latitude in Norway?—What vegetables cease to grow where the annual temperature is below 38°?

What vegetables do not grow when the temperature is lower?—In what latitude is the line of 32 degrees, (or where the mean annual temperature is freezing,) in America?—What in Asia?—Where is it farthest from the Equator?—Where is it nearest?—Do you find any vegetables below the line of 32 degrees?—(At the North Cape the temperature of summer is 43 degrees, and that of the hottest month, 47 degrees.)

LENGTH OF DAYS.

What is the length of the longest day at the Equator?—What is it in 20° latitude?—What is that of the shortest day in each place?—What is the longest summer day in 30° latitude?—The shortest?—What are the longest and shortest days in 40° lat.?—In 50°?—In 60°?—What at the Arctic Circle?—How long are the longest day and night, in 67½ degrees of latitude?—In 70°?—In 73°?—What effect will the long day in summer have on the climate?—The long night in winter?

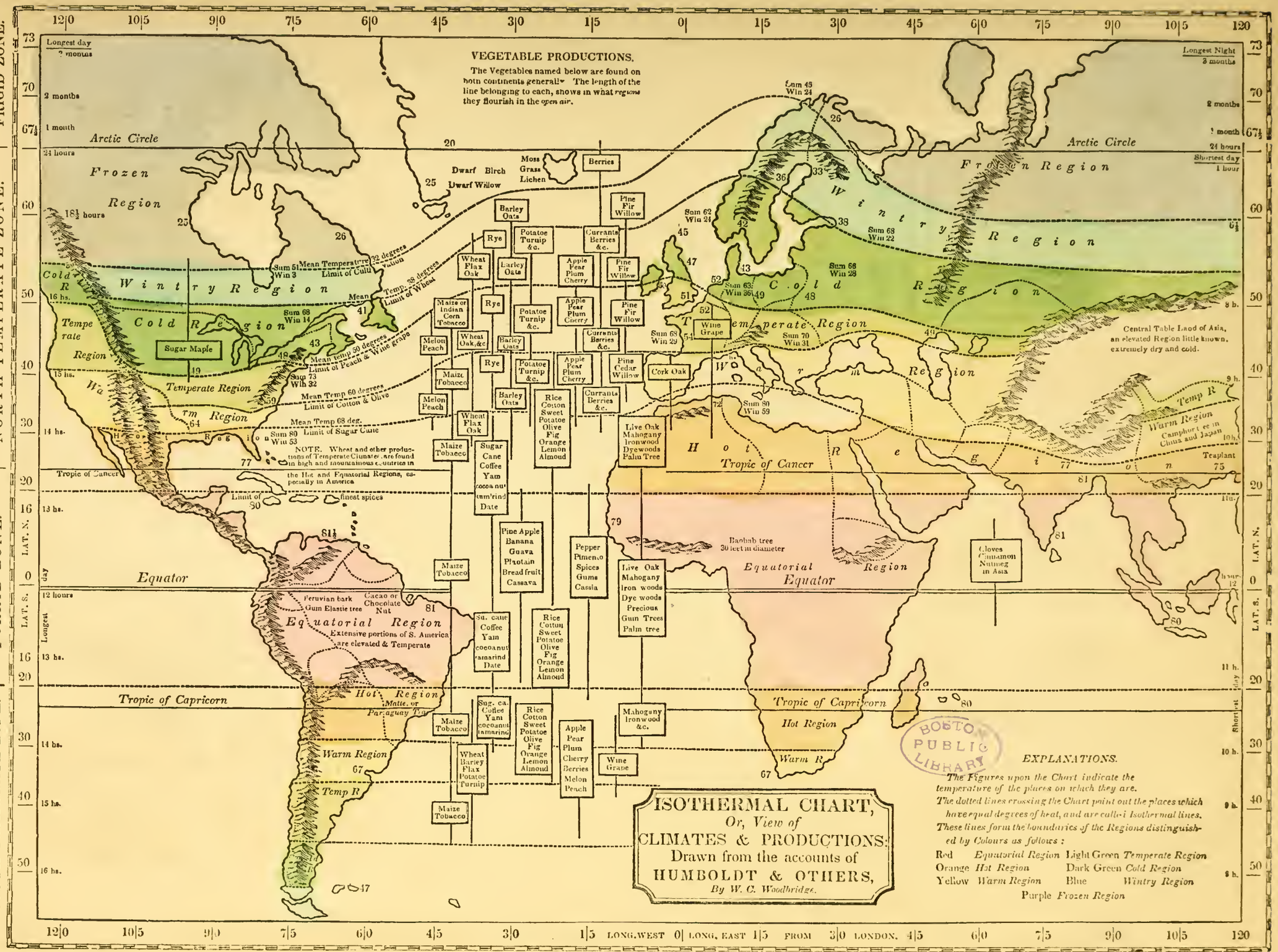
WINTER AND SUMMER.

What do you find the heat of summer at the line of 32 degrees temperature, in America?—What in Europe?—What of winter in each place?—What is the heat of summer and winter in the Wintery Region of Russia?—What is it in the Cold Region in Norway?—In that of Poland?—In Germany?—In Canada?—Where are the summers warmest—in the Wintery Region of Russia, or in the Cold Region of Germany?—Where are the winters coldest?—How is it in Poland?—What are the summers and winters in Austria?—In France?—How do the winters and summers of Austria compare with those near Petersburg?—Which of these countries is nearest the sea?—Which in the interior?—What difference do you find in the summers as you go from the sea to the interior, in the same latitude?—What difference in the winters?—How do you find the summers and winters in the United States, in the Temperate Region?

CROSS QUESTIONS.

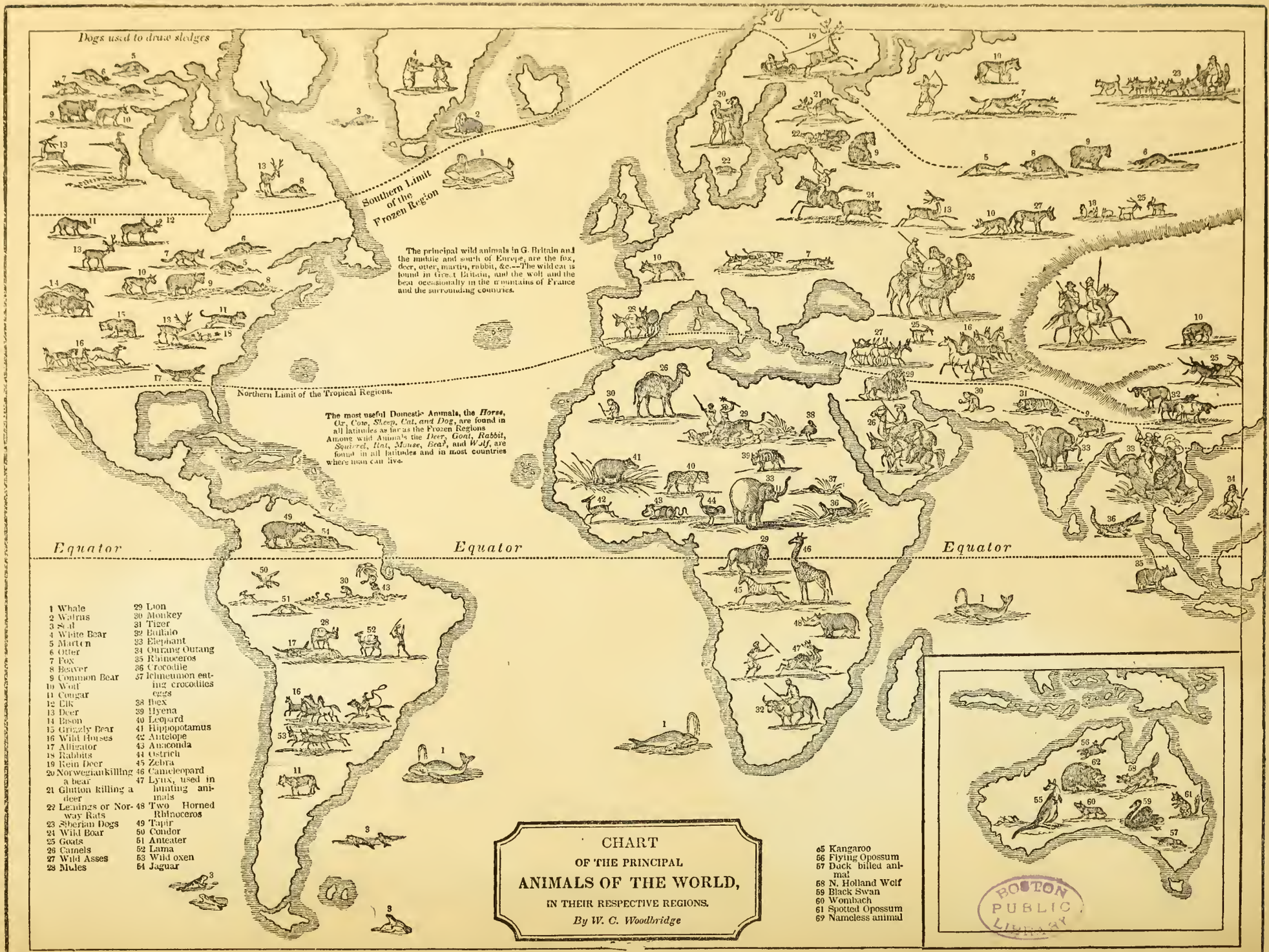
On which coast of America do you find the climate generally mildest?—On which coast of the Eastern Continent?—What is the difference of latitude of places where the temperature is the same, on the eastern coast of N. America and in Europe?—On the eastern coast of Asia and in Europe?—On the western coast of N. America and in Europe?—Is Europe warmer or colder than other parts of the earth?

What countries in Europe and Asia have the same climate as the United States?—What countries in Africa and Asia correspond in climate with Colombia, in S. America?—With Guatemala, in N. America?—With Mexico?—With Florida?—With the W. Indies?—What countries in America correspond in climate with Spain?—Siberia?—Lapland?—Hindoostan?—China?—Russia?—Arabia?—France and Germany?—South Africa?—Egypt?—Turkey?—E. Indies?—Ethiopia?



Entered according to Act of Congress, the 15th day of January, 1823, by William C. Woodbridge of the State of Connecticut.

WESTERN CONTINENT. EASTERN CONTINENT.



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by William C. Woodbridge, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Connecticut.

ANIMALS OF THE EARTH — WITH QUESTIONS ON THE CHART.

1. By the kindness of Providence, the most useful *domestic animals, the horse, the ox, the cow, the sheep, the cat,* and *the dog,* are found in all latitudes, as far as the Frozen Regions.

Among *wild animals, the goat, the deer, the rabbit, the squirrel, the rat, the mouse, the bear,* and *the wolf,* are found in all latitudes, and in almost all countries, where man can live.

2. Most other animals are distributed in various countries, according to the climate, the soil, and the productions on which they feed.

On the Chart of Animals are delineated the most remarkable animals, and those which are peculiar to particular countries. Those abovementioned, which are found universally, are generally omitted.

EXERCISES ON THE CHART.

What two lines are drawn on the Chart of Animals, north of the Equator?

(The most northern is the limit of the Frozen Region.)

What regions lie nearest the Equator?
In what zone are they?
What regions between the limit of the Tropical and the Frozen Regions?
In what Zone are they?
What is the climate of the countries nearest the Equator?
What of those beyond the limit of the Frozen Region?
Are the countries which lie between extremely hot, or extremely cold?
In what Zone do these countries lie?

TORRID ZONE.

3. The *Equatorial* and *Hot Regions,* lying chiefly in the Torrid Zone, abound with animals; and we find here the largest and most beautiful, as well as the fiercest, and most dangerous.

4. The Torrid Zone is distinguished for the *huge size* of some of its animals. *The elephant, the hippopotamus,* and the *cameleopard,* are from 10 to 15 feet in height. The great *boa* serpent, or *anaconda,* is sometimes 30 feet in length. The *ostrich,* the *cassowary,* and the *condor,* are birds as large and as strong as many quadrupeds.

5. Here also we find the most *beautiful* animals. The *antelope,* the *leopard,* the *zebra,* and other animals of this Zone, are remarkable for the beauty of their forms and motions. The numerous birds are adorned with the richest plumage; and the feathers of the *ostrich,* and the bird of *paradise,* are used as the ornaments of kings and queens.

6. It is only in these regions that we find the most ferocious of the *beasts of prey,* the *lion,* the *tiger,* the *leopard,* and the *hyena* of the eastern continent, and the *puma,* or *cougar,* and *jaguar,* the lion and tiger of America.

7. *Serpents* and *reptiles* are, in this zone, most numerous and poisonous. The *anaconda* crushes large animals by winding himself around them. The *asp* and the *viper* are peculiarly poisonous; and the venomous *scorpion* is often found in the houses and beds of the inhabitants.

8. The air of these regions is frequently so clouded with *insects,* that the traveller swallows them with his food. Many of these sting in a painful manner; and the *locusts* and *flies* often assemble in such numbers, as to devour the grain and vegetables of whole countries. At night, the forests are illuminated with *fire flies*; and by day, they are enlivened by the various tribes of *monkeys* peculiar to these regions. The *ourang outang,* which resembles man in his appearance, is only found in a few of the Asiatic Isles, and in some parts of Africa.

9. The tropical seas abound with *fish* of the most beautiful colours. The *flying fish* here skims through the air. The *shark* is as ferocious as a beast of prey. The *shell fish* are larger and finer than in the colder regions; and it is here chiefly, on the coasts of India and America, that the *pearl oyster* is found, from which the pearl is obtained.

10. The horse, the ass, the mule, and the ox, are found in these regions; but the principal beasts of burden on the Eastern Continent, are the *elephant* and the *camel.* The elephant is much valued for its docility and strength, and is often used in hunting and war. The camel is provided with separate stomachs to carry water; and is the only animal which can carry burdens over the deserts of Africa and Arabia. In S. America, the *llama* and the *vicuna* are small animals, peculiarly fitted to carry burdens over the rugged mountain roads of that country.

EXERCISES ON THE DESCRIPTION AND THE CHART.

Examine the Chart of Animals, and mention the five largest animals found in Africa and Asia.

In what regions are they found?
What is their size?
What large serpent? What large bird?
What beasts of prey in these regions?
What other animals do you find?
Which are among the most beautiful of these?

The ibis, and the ichneumon, are worshipped by the Egyptians. The ichneumon is very useful in destroying the eggs of the crocodile.

What are the largest animals in S. America, in this region?
What is the largest bird?
What beasts of prey are there here?
What beasts of burden?
What animals are found wild in herds?
What can you say of the serpents and reptiles of the Torrid Zone?
The insects?
The monkey tribes?
The fish?
The beasts of burden?

TEMPERATE ZONE.

11. In going from the Torrid Zone towards the poles, we find the animals smaller, less numerous, and less ferocious.

No land animal, now living in the regions north of the tropic, is as large as the elephant. The *wolf,* the *bear,* the *panther,* and the *catamount* or *cougar* of N. America, are the principal beasts of prey; and the *grizzly bear* of Missouri is the only one that resembles the lion and the tiger in strength and ferocity. The *lynx,* a small and beautiful beast of prey, is sometimes taught to hunt the deer, as in S. Africa.

The skeleton of the *mammoth,* found in the United States, proves that animals much larger than the elephant, formerly existed in this zone in America.

12. *Reptiles* and *serpents* also, gradually diminish in number, and venom, as we go towards the poles, until they disappear entirely in the Frozen Region.

13. In the Warm Regions, the *insects* continue very troublesome; but in countries nearer the poles, they are killed by the frosts of winter, and are only troublesome in the hottest season, or in marshy countries.

The *birds* of the Temperate Zone are inferior in size and beauty to those of the Torrid Zone; but they sing more sweetly.

14. The *horse* and the *ox* come to their perfection, and are the most useful beasts of burden in the Temperate and Cold Regions; and the *ass* and the *mule* in the Warm Regions. The camel is used in some countries. At the limits of the Frozen Regions these animals either cannot endure the cold, or do not find sufficient grass and grain for food; and the *rein deer,* which lives on moss, and the *dog,* which feeds on fish, take their place.

In South Africa, the *buffalo* is used for riding and drawing carriages like a horse. In Tibet there is a peculiar species of the buffalo, called the *Yak,* or *Grunting Ox.*

15. In those regions where the winters are severe, we first find the *beaver,* the *otter,* and other animals, whose warm furs are useful to defend us from the cold.

In Norway and Sweden, the *lemings* or *Norway rats* travel in large bodies in search of food. The *glutton* is a lazy animal, which often leaps from a tree upon a deer, and devours his flesh as he runs.

EXERCISES.

What beasts of burden do you find on the Chart, in the Temperate Zone, in Europe and Asia?
What beasts of prey?
Which is the most fierce?
What furred animals?
What others?
What wild animals in herds?
Do you find the monkey here?
In what country do you find the camel?
What beasts of prey in the Temperate Zone, in America?
What furred animals?
What wild animals in herds?
Which animal appears to be the largest?
Are there many poisonous reptiles and serpents in this region?
What can you say of the insects?
How are the birds?
What beasts of burden are used in the various regions of the Temperate Zone?

16. The animals of New Holland are unlike those found in other parts of the world. The *swans* are black, while those of other parts of the world are white. The *kangaroo* leaps on its hind legs like a bird. One species of the *opossum* flies from tree to tree; and another quadruped has a bill like a duck.

17. In the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, the dog and the hog are almost the only animals. Both are used for food.

Mention the principal animals of New Holland. Describe some of them.
What animals have they in Polynesia?

FROZEN REGIONS.

18. In the Frozen Regions, we find so few vegetables, that the animals of more temperate climates cannot subsist. The plains are covered with the *rein deer,* the *sable,* the *ermine,* protected from the cold by a rich covering of fur, which is here an important comfort and luxury to man. In approaching nearer the pole, both animal and vegetable life seem almost extinct. The fierce *white bear* roams undisturbed over these regions of frost; and frequently passes from one country to another, on the floating ice. The *polar fox* advances still further north.

19. But *the ocean,* from its milder temperature, supports vast numbers of animals. The polar seas swarm with *herring* and other small fish, which are of the utmost value to the inhabitants of these barren regions.

Codfish are chiefly obtained on the coast of Newfoundland, and *herring* on the western coast of Europe.

20. They also abound with *seals* and *sea otters.* The great *walrus,* or *sea horse,* is found in herds upon the ice, and the *whale,* the monarch of the ocean, makes this his chosen resort. The seal, the walrus, and the whale, are all covered with a thick coat of fat, which protects them from the cold, and furnishes oil, which serves the natives of these dark and frozen regions for light, and fuel, and food. The fur of the seal is also valuable, and the seal fisheries (carried on chiefly for the skins) employ great numbers of ships in the Greenland Seas—around Cape Horn—and on the north-west coast of America.

21. The *birds* of these regions assume a softer covering, and the down of the *eider duck* and other birds, is an important article of commerce. On some of the islands of these seas, the wild fowl, and their eggs, are the chief support of the inhabitants.

22. *At the extreme limits of the Cold Region,* the ordinary *beasts of burden* of the Temperate Zone become small and stunted, or fail entirely for want of food. The rein deer and the dog are used in their stead.

The *rein deer,* of all known quadrupeds, has its range nearest to the pole. Within these limits only, it finds the moss adapted for its food. This animal not only serves as a beast of burden, but supplies the natives of these northern regions with most of their food from its milk and flesh; while the skin furnishes much of their clothing, and the sinews, their thread.

EXERCISES.

Look on the Chart of Climates, and mention what vegetables you find in the Frozen Regions.

What is the climate?
Can animals which feed on grass and grain, live here in great numbers?
What beasts of burden do you find in this region in Europe and Asia?

In America the dog is chiefly used.)

What beasts of prey are there here?
Which is the largest?
What other animals?
What are those numbered 5, 6, and 8, which are also found here?
What are the uses of these animals?
What animals are delineated on the ocean?

(The whale lives wholly in the ocean. The walrus and the seal live partly in the ocean and partly on the land.

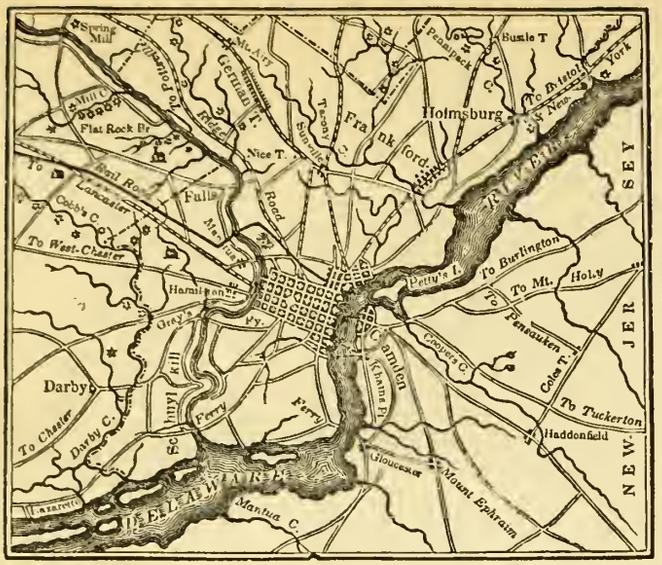
What are the uses of these animals?
What can you say of the birds in this region?
What of the rein deer?

II. CROSS QUESTIONS.

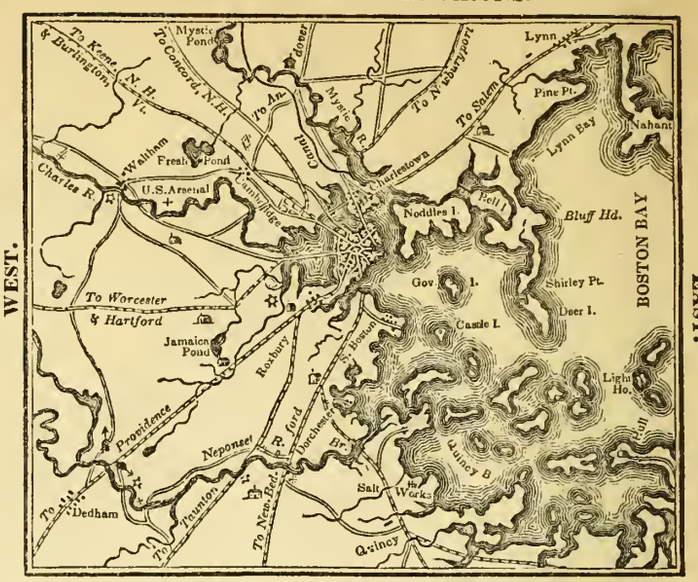
In what part of the world do you find the elephant?
" " " " the white bear?
" " " " the whale?
" " " " the seal?
" " " " the cameleopard?
" " " " the wild ass?
" " " " the bison?
" " " " the condor?
Where do they use dogs as beasts of burden?
Where are black swans found?
Is there any animal in America which resembles the crocodile?
Are there any wild monkeys in Europe?
What animals are hunted in Europe?
What animals do they ride in Arabia?
" " " " in India?
Has the rhinoceros two horns?
Where do you find the hippopotamus, which lives in rivers?
" " the walrus?
" " the hyena?
" " the wolf?
" " the bear?
" " the grizzly bear?
" " the elk?
" " the rein deer?
" " the leming?
" " the antelope?
" " the deer?
" " the bison?
" " the fox?
" " the zebra?
" " the ourang outang?
" " the condor?
" " the llama?
" " the anaconda?
" " the ant eater?
" " the tapir?
" " the cougar?
" " the jaguar?
" " the puma?
" " the beaver?
" " the martin?
" " the otter?
" " the rabbit?
" " the lynx?

NORTH.

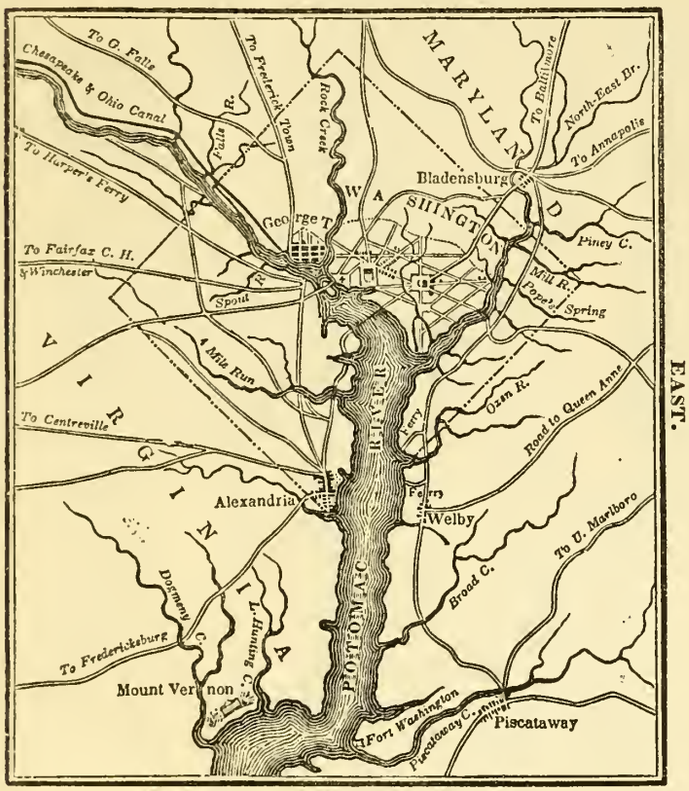
PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS.



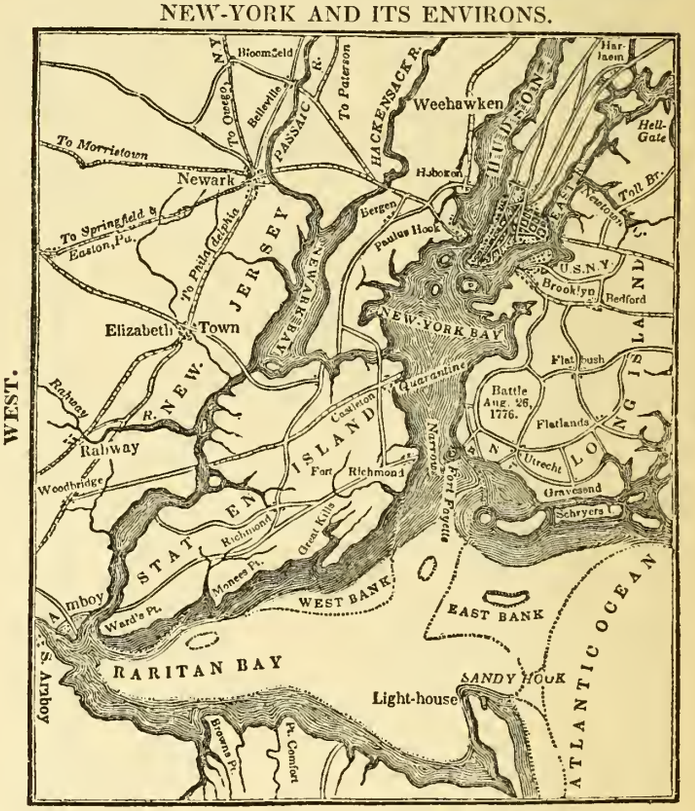
BOSTON AND ITS ENVIRONS.



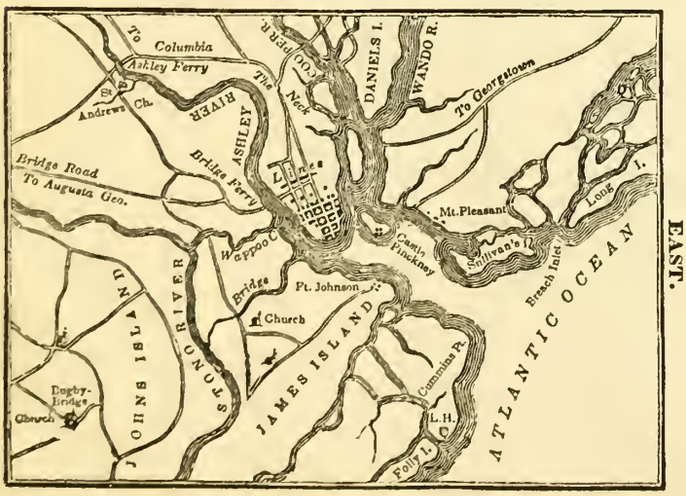
WASHINGTON CITY AND ITS ENVIRONS.



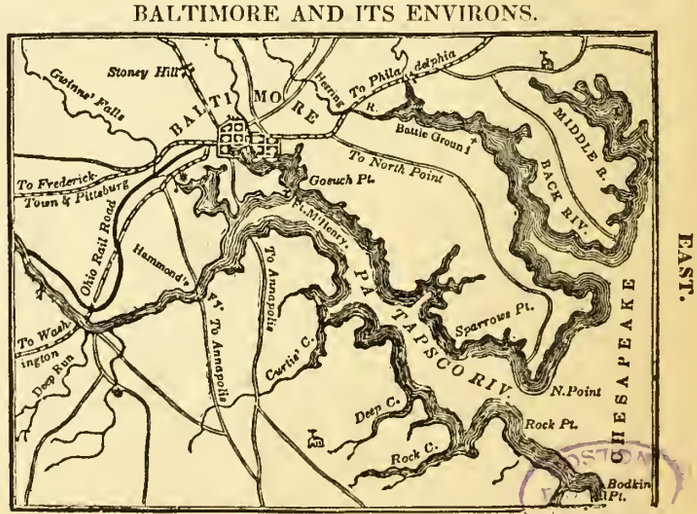
NEW-YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS.



CHARLESTON (S. C.) AND ITS ENVIRONS.



BALTIMORE AND ITS ENVIRONS.



SOUTH.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by Cooke & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Connecticut.

PACIFIC OCEAN

OREGON TERRITORY

MISSOURI TERRITORY

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT

The desert is inversed by herds of Buffaloes & wild Horses & inhabited only by roving tribes of Indians

TEXAS

GULF

ONTARIO

ERIE

NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA

MARYLAND

DELAWARE

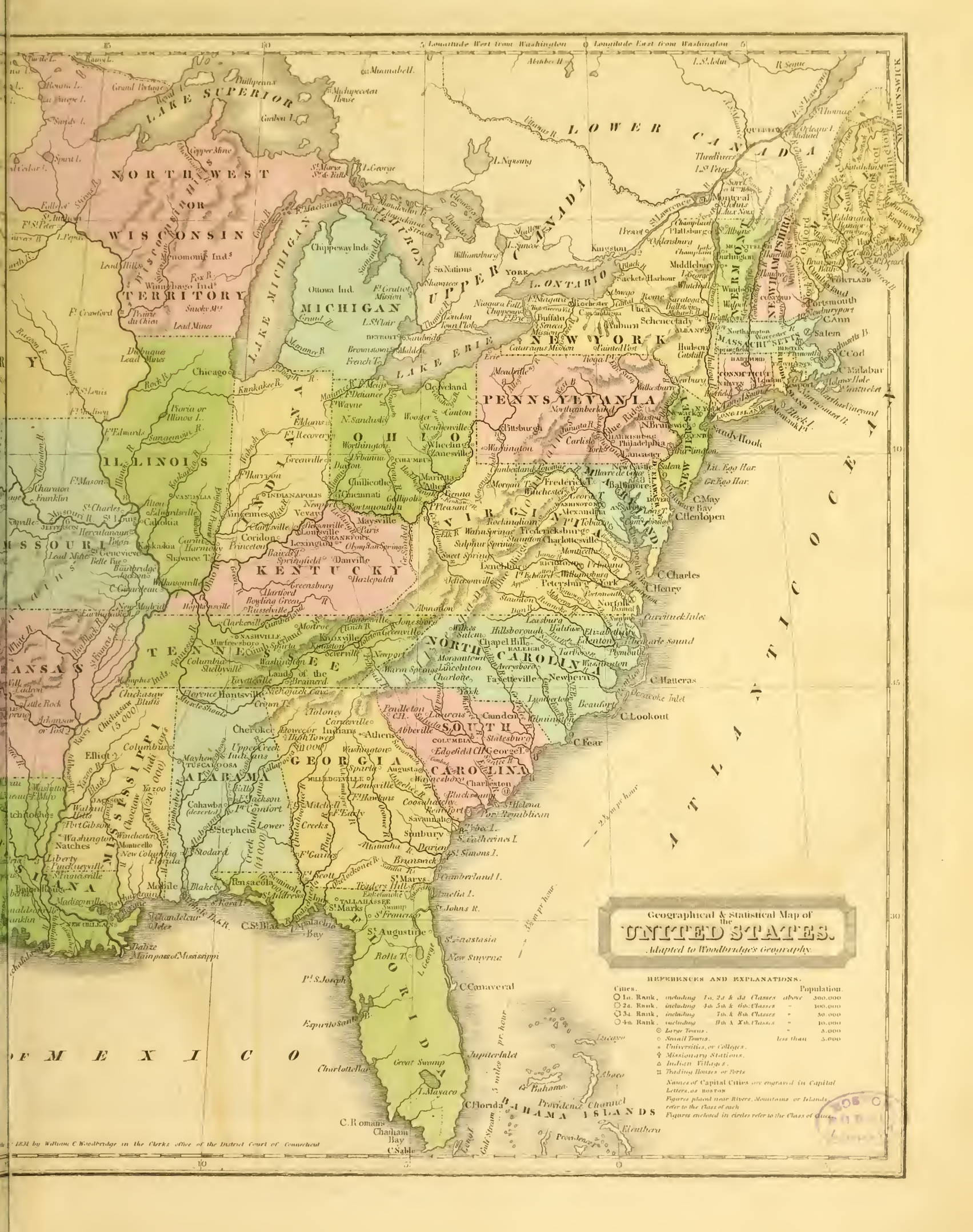
NEW JERSEY

CONNECTICUT

MASSACHUSETTS

NOTE. Lines that bound the Northern Division of the UNITED STATES are dotted thus

Entered according to act of Congress, in the


Geographical & Statistical Map of the
UNITED STATES.
Adapted to Woodbridge's Geography.
REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS.
Cities. Population.
1st. Rank, including 1st, 2d & 3d Classes above 300,000
2d. Rank, including 4th 5th & 6th Classes " 100,000
3d. Rank, including 7th & 8th Classes " 50,000
4th. Rank, including 9th & 10th Classes " 10,000
Large Towns, " 5,000
Small Towns, less than 5,000
Universities, or Colleges.
Missionary Stations.
Indian Villages.
Trading Houses or Forts
Names of Capital Cities are engraved in Capital Letters, as BOSTON
Figures placed near Rivers, Mountains or Islands refer to the Class of each
Figures inclosed in circles refer to the Class of Cities
LAKE SUPERIOR
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
WISCONSIN TERRITORY
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
UPPER CANADA
LOWER CANADA
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
FLORIDA
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Gulf Stream 2 miles pr hour
1831 by William C Woodbridge in the Clerks office of the District Court of Connecticut

COMPARATIVE, Geographical & Statistical Map of NORTH AMERICA,

Adapted to Woodbridge's Geography.

REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS

		Population
Cities		
In Bold Italic	*above*	300,000
In Bold	*above*	100,000
In Italic	*above*	50,000
In Roman	*above*	10,000
Towns	*above*	5,000
Small Towns	*below*	5,000

Mountains, Rivers, Villages, Forts, Missionary Stations, Public Buildings, Canals, Roads, Bridges, Ferries, Light Houses, Sand Banks, Rocks, Shoals, Soundings, Capes, Islands, Lakes, Bays, Harbours, Gulfs, Straits, Isthmuses, Deserts, Portages, Boundaries of States, Territories, Provinces, Countries, Capital Cities, are expressed in Capital Letters, as WEST INDIES, CANADA, QUEBEC, MEXICO, &c. Names of Rivers, Mountains or Islands, are in the Italic character, with a capital to each of such words.

POLAR PROJECTION of

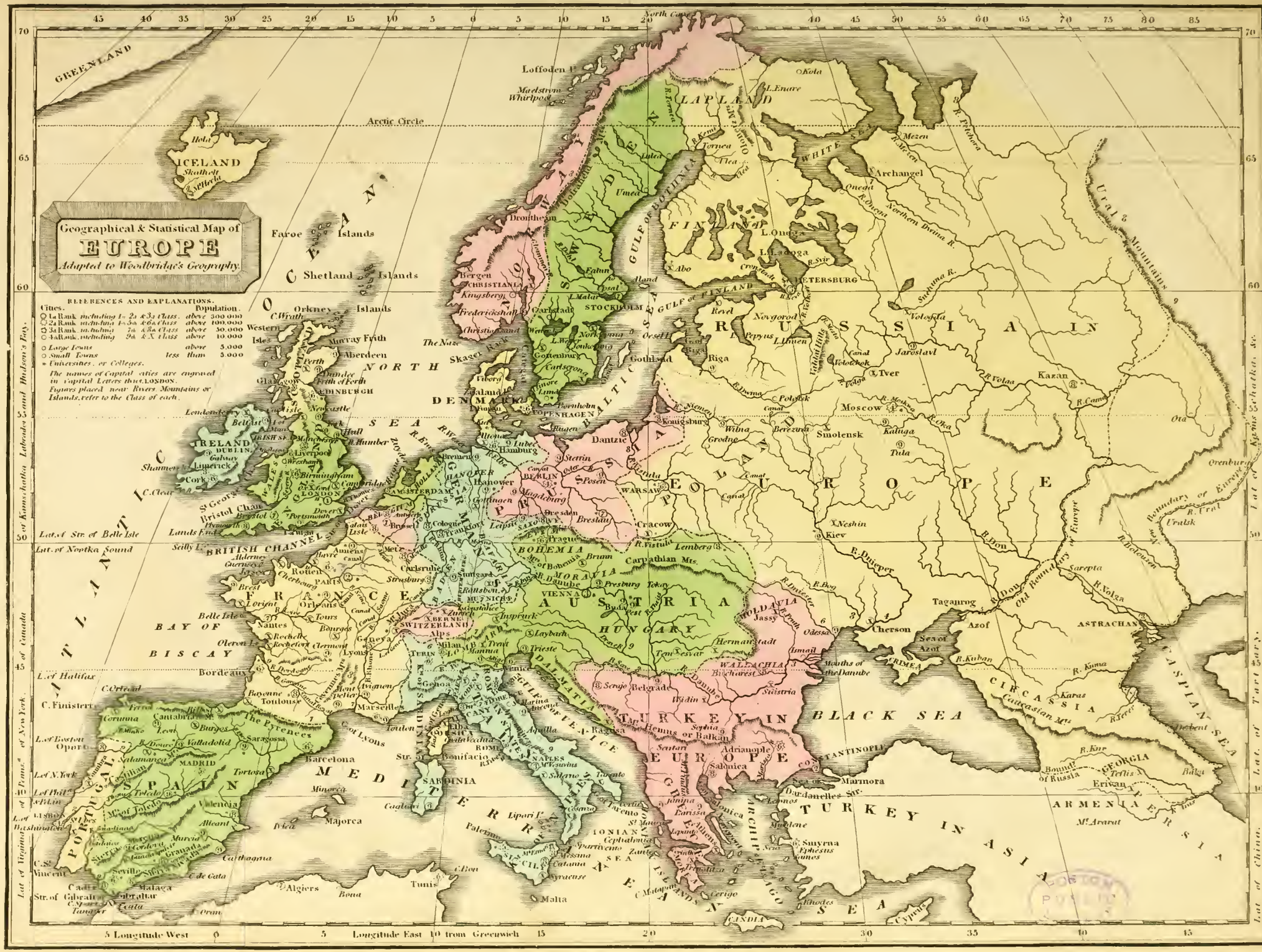
On this Map, Latitude is marked on the cen

No division is yet made between the British & American territorys West of the Chippewan Mountains

Longitude West from Greenwich

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1831, by W

COMPARATIVE,
Geographical & Statistical Map of
ASIA,
Adapted to Woodbridge's Geography.
REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS.
Cities. Population.
1st Rank including 1st 2d & 3d Classes, above 300.000
2d Rank including 4th 5th & 6th Classes, above 100.000
3d Rank including 7th & 8th Classes, above 50.000
4th Rank including 9th & 10th Classes above 10.000
Large Towns above 5.000
Small Towns less than 5.000
Universities or Colleges † Missionary Stations
The names of Capital Cities are engraved in Capital letters thus, ASIA.
Figures placed near Rivers, Mountains or Islands refer to the Class of each
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East 10 from Greenwich
Longitude East 30 from Greenwich
Longitude East 40 from Greenwich
Longitude East 50 from Greenwich
Longitude East 60 from Greenwich
Longitude East 70 from Greenwich
Longitude East 80 from Greenwich
Longitude East 90 from Greenwich
Longitude East 100 from Greenwich
Longitude East 110 from Greenwich
Longitude East 120 from Greenwich
Longitude East 130 from Greenwich
Longitude East 140 from Greenwich
Longitude East 150 from Greenwich
Longitude East 160 from Greenwich
Longitude East 170 from Greenwich
Longitude East 180 from Greenwich
Entered according to Act of Congress by A. Reed
C. Woodbridge, in the Clerks office of the District Court of Connecticut.
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
RED SEA or ARABIAN GULF
PERSIAN GULF
SEA OF ARABIA
BAY OF BENGAL
Gulf of Siam
CHINA SEA
SEA OF OKOTSK
Gulf of Corea
Yellow Sea
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
ASIATIC RUSSIA
INDEPENDENT TARTARY
CHINESE TARTARY
EMPIRE OF CHINA
HINDOOSTAN
PERSIA
ARABIA
EGYPT
TURKEY IN ASIA
EUROPEAN TURKEY
GREECE
ITALY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
FRANCE
GERMANY
SWEDEN
NORWAY
RUSSIA IN EUROPE
Steppe of Barabintzi
Steppe of Issim
Desert of Cobi or Shamo
Great Sandy Desert
Salt Desert
Sandy Desert
Arabian Desert
Nubian Desert
Libyan Desert
Persian Desert
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Manaar
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Ormus
Gulf of Kamtschatka
Sea of Japan
Sea of Marmora
Sea of Azof
Sea of Aral
Caspian Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Aral
Lake Balkash
Lake Zaisan
Lake Lop
Lake Tali
Lake Tsing
Lake Dyang
Lake Tongting
Lake Poyang
Lake Hoang
Lake Tonle Sap
Lake Chilka
Lake Manchar
Lake Kolleroon
Lake Pulicat
Lake Ormia
Lake Van
Lake Tiberias
Lake Asphaltites
Lake Menzaleh
Lake Mareotis
Lake Maracaibo
Lake Titicaca
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Athabasca
Lake Great Bear
Lake Great Slave
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake Nipigon
Lake Nipissing
Lake Abbitibbi
Lake Mistassini
Lake St. John
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Timiskaming
Lake Simcoe
Lake Scugog
Lake Rideau
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Champlain
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Borgne
Lake Maracaibo
Lake Valencia
Lake Titicaca
Lake Poopo
Lake Nicaragua
Lake Managua
Lake Leman
Lake Constance
Lake Geneva
Lake Como
Lake Maggiore
Lake Garda
Lake Trasimene
Lake Bolsena
Lake Vadimone
Lake Albano
Lake Nemi
Lake Fucino
Lake Agnano
Lake Averno
Lake Lucrino
Lake Orbitello
Lake Thrasym

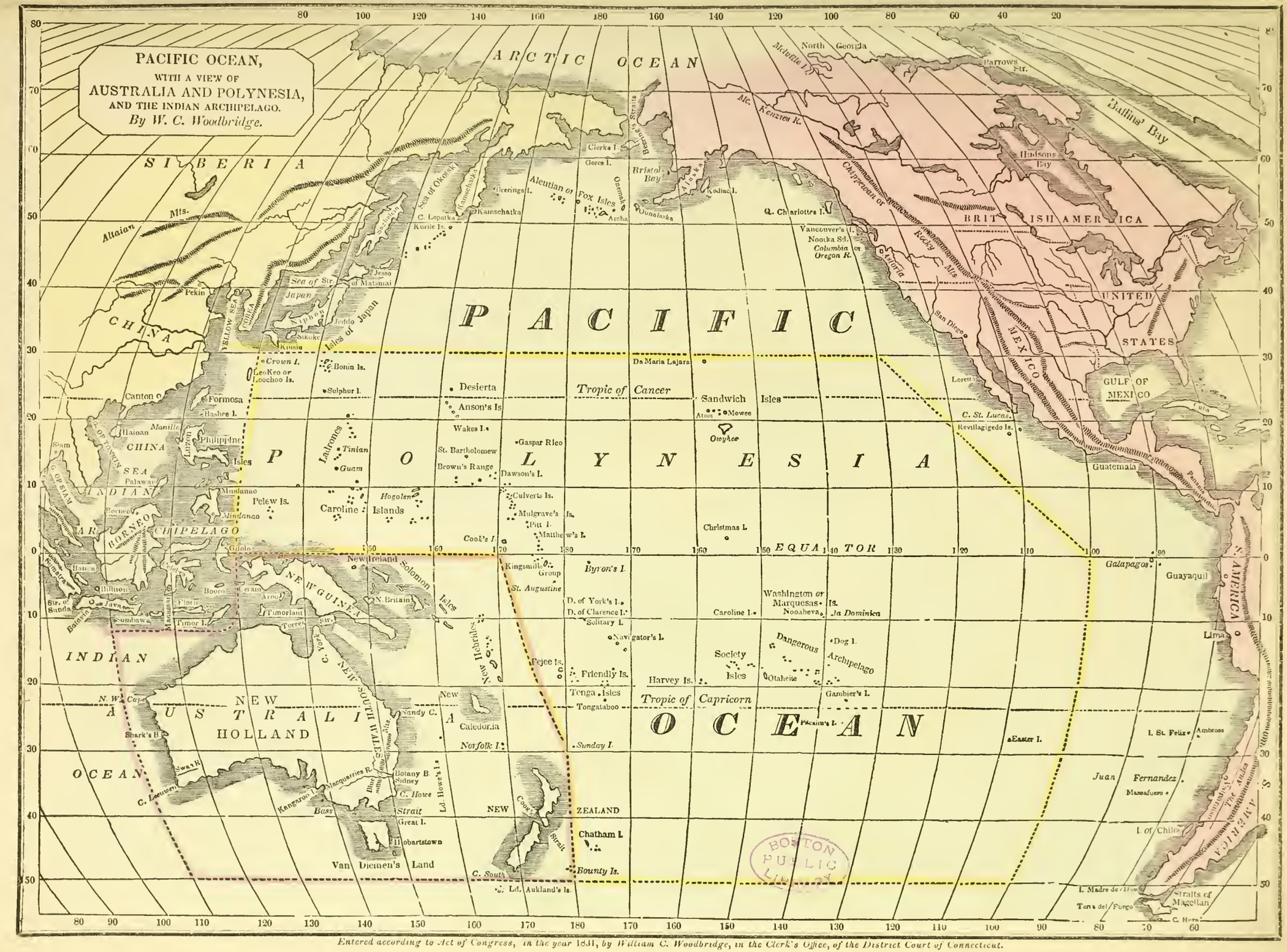

Geographical & Statistical Map of
EUROPE
Adapted to Woodbridge's Geography
REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS.
Cities. Population.
1a Rank including 1st & 2d Class. above 300.000
2a Rank including 3d & 4th Class above 100.000
3a Rank including 5th & 6th Class above 50.000
4th Rank including 7th & 8th Class above 10.000
Large Towns above 5.000
Small Towns less than 5.000
* Universities, or Colleges.
The names of Capital cities are engraved in Capital Letters thus LONDON.
Figures placed near Rivers, Mountains or Islands, refer to the Class of each.
GREENLAND
ICELAND
Faroe Islands
Shetland Islands
Orkney Islands
IRELAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BRITISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SWEDEN
NORWAY
DENMARK
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
BALTIC SEA
LAPLAND
FINLAND
RUSSIA IN EUROPE
POLAND
GERMANY
HOLLAND
BELGIUM
SWITZERLAND
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
WALLACHIA
MOLDAVIA
TURKEY IN EUROPE
TURKEY IN ASIA
BLACK SEA
SEA of AZOF
CRIMEA
CIRCASSIA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
CASPIAN SEA
ARCHIPELAGO
IONIAN ISLANDS
CANDIA
Arctic Circle
Longitude West
Longitude East from Greenwich
Lat. of Arctic Regions, Schastka, &c.
Lat. of Tartary.
Lat. of China.
Lat. of Kamschatka, Labrador, Hudson's Bay, &c.
Lat. of Canada
Lat. of Penns.a & New York
Lat. of Virginia & Washington
Lat. of Halifax
Lat. of Nootka Sound
Lat. of Str. of Belle Isle
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1831 by William C. Woodbridge in the Clerks office of the District Court of Connecticut.

MAP
of
CENTRAL EUROPE
comprising
GREAT BRITAIN, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM,
FRANCE, GERMANY, PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND,
and a part of
POLAND, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.
By W. C. Woodbridge.
REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS
Cities
1st Rank including In 2d & 3d Classes above 300 000
2d Rank including 4th 5th & 6th Classes 100 000
3d Rank including 7th & 8th Classes 50 000
4th Rank including 9th & 10th Classes 10 000
Large Towns 5 000
Small Towns less than 5 000
Universities or Colleges
Names of Capital Cities are engraved in Capital Letters at large
Figures placed near Rivers Mountains or Islands refer to the classes of such
Figures enclosed in circles refer to the Class of Cities
IRISH SEA
BRITISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
GULF OF LYONS
NORTH SEA
ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
WALES
FRANCE
PART OF SPAIN
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1832

William C. Woodbridge in the Clerks Office of the District Court of Connecticut

SOUTH AMERICA
Enlarged Map of NEW GRANADA PERU & UPPER PERU.
The height of some important points above the level of the Sea is marked in feet.
To Ireland 2,400 m.
To Bourdeaux 3,000 m.
To Paris 3,500 m.
To Cape Finisterre 3,200 m.
To Madrid 3,400 m.
To Constantinople 5,400 m.
To the Azores 2,500 m.
To Algiers 4,300 m.
To Jerusalem 6,300 m.
To Madeira 3,200 m
To the Cape Verd Is 3,600 m.
To Liberia 4,000 m.
To Cape St. Roque 2,000 m.
To Rio Janeiro 5,400 m.
To Bermuda Isles
To Morocco 4,200 m.
To Cairo 6,800 m.
To Africa 3,800 m.
Tropic of Cancer
Hayti to Africa 3,400 m.
To Trinidad
To Sierra Leone 3,200 m.
To Manilla 18,200 m
To Cochin China 10,600 m.
To Batavia 12,300 m.
To Otaheite 5,100 m.
To New Holland 8,000 m.
To New Holland 8,900 m.
To New Holland 9,050 m.
To Africa 3,700 m.
To the Cape of Good Hope 3,800.
To Botany B.
To the Cape of Good Hope 4,300 m.
To Liberia 3,100m.
To Liberia 4,900 m.
To Cape Palmas 2,
To Borneo 11,500 m.
To Benguela 3
To St Helena 2
Azores or Weste
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO WEST INDIA
CARIBBEAN SEA
ISLANDS
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
COLOMBIA
PERU
BRAZIL
AMAZONIA
a region inhabited only by Indians of which little is known
PORTUGUESE GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
SURINAM
VENEZUELA
GRANADA
PARAGUAY
UNITED PROVINCES OF LA PLATA
MOXOS BOLIVIA OR UPPER PERU
PARAGUAY
MATTO GROSSO
GOYAZ
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
RIO JANEIRO
MINAS GERAES
CAPE HORN
STRAITS OF MAGELLAN
FALKLAND I.
TERRA DEL FUEGO
STATES
TEX.
ALA.
GEO.
MISS.
LOU.
TEN.
KEN.
ILL.
IN.
OH.
PENN.
N.Y.
MD.
VIR.
N.C.
S.C.
Mexico
Havana
Vera Cruz
Acapulco
Guatemala
Jamaica
Kingston
Hayti
Porto Rico
Trinidad
Barbadoes
Caracas
Maracaybo
Carthagena
Porto Bello
Panama
Quito
Guayaquil
Cuenca
Lima
Callao
Arequipa
Cusco
Potosi
La Paz
Chuquisaca or La Plata
Cochabamba
Oruro
Valparaiso
Conception
Valdivia
Buenos Ayres
Monte Video
Rio Grande
Rio de la Plata
Rio Janeiro
Bahia
Pernambuco
Para
Cayenne
Surinam
Paramaribo
Amsterdam
Falkland I.
Staten Land
Hermit I.
Cape Horn
Terra del Fuego
Straits of Magellan
Juan Fernandez
Madeira
Azores
Cape Verd Is
Bermuda Isles
Tropic of Cancer
Equator

AFRICA
an unexplored Region
ETHIOPIA
SOUDAN
SAHARA OR GREAT DESERT
GUINEA
COAST OF ZANGUEBAR
SOUTH AFRICA
ARABIA
SYRIA
ASIA
EGYPT
NUBIA
ABYSSINIA
BARBARY
ALGIERS
TRIPOLI
MOROCCO
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
TURKISH EMPIRE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GULF of GUINEA
MADAGASCAR
CHANNEL OF MOZAMBIQUE
To Philadelphia 3,500 m.
To Washington 3,900 m.
Str of Gibraltar
C St Vincent
Madeira Is
CANARY ISLES
Teneriffe
C Blanco
C Verd Is
St Vincent
St Jago
St Helena
Ascension
St Matthews
Princes Is
St Thomas
Fernando Po
C Palmas
C Formosa
C Lopez Gonsalvo
C Padroon
Loanda
Benguela
C Negro
Walwich Bay
Tropic of Capricorn
C Voltas
Oliphants R.
St Helena Bay
Table Bay
C of Good Hope
C Lagullas
Delagoa Bay
Port Dauphin
Mauritius
Bourbon
Seychelles Is
Almirante Is
Providence I.
Zanzibar
Mombaza
Melinda
Magadoxa
Socotra
Mocha
Mecca
Medina
Suez
Cairo
Alexandria
Damascus
Jerusalem
Ispahan
Smyrna
Constantinople
Candia
Malta
Tripoli
Algiers
Tunis
Fez
Morocco
Mequinez
Tangier
Gibraltar
Lisbon
Madrid
Venice
Genoa
Leghorn
Marseilles
Bordeaux
Lyons
Timbuctoo
Sackatoo
Agades
Mourzuk
Ghadames
Augela
Siwah
Cobbe
Darfur
Dongola
Sennaar
Gondar
Abyssinia
Adel
Abiad or White R.
Jibel Kumra or Mt of the Moon
Mujaco
Biafra
Benin
Dahomey
Ashantee
Coomassie
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Cape Coast
Gold Coast
Ivory Coast
Foulahs
Jaloffs
Bambarra
Senegal R.
Gambia R.
Niger R.
Nile R.
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Lybian Desert
Desert of Barca
Caravan route
Salt Mine
Gum Forests
Mts of Kong
Mts of the Moon
Mts of Abyssinia
Atlas Mts
Lake Tchad
Lake Dembea
Lake Maravi
Zaire R.
Loango
Angola
Congo
Mano Emugi
Portuguese Factories
Mozambique
Sofala
Inhambane
Terra
Coast of Mozambique
Cape Corrientes
Delagoa Bay
Port Natal
Latakoo
Caffraria
Hottentots
Colony of the Cape
Cape Town
Bethelsdorp
Algoa B.
Great Fish R.
Great Kei R.
Orange R.
Snow Mts
Brenas Mts
Lupata Mts
Cuama R.
Zambre
Assada
Quilimane
Mt Fura
Monomotapa
Abex
Barbera
Adel
Magadoxa
Melinda
Mombaza
Zanzibar
Socotra
Mocha
Aden
Hawash R.
Azuan
Sennaar
Gondar
Dembea L.
Assab
Sea of Babelmandel
Guardafui
Masuah
Sire
Kordofan
Kashna
Houssa
Borgoo
Bambarra
Darkulla
Funda
Benin
Dahomey
Ashantee
Coomassie
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Cape Coast
Gold Coast
Ivory Coast
Foulahs
Jaloffs
Bambarra
Senegal R.
Gambia R.
Niger R.
Nile R.
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Lybian Desert
Desert of Barca
Caravan route
Salt Mine
Gum Forests
Mts of Kong
Mts of the Moon
Mts of Abyssinia
Atlas Mts
Lake Tchad
Lake Dembea
Lake Maravi
Zaire R.
Loango
Angola
Congo
Mano Emugi
Portuguese Factories
Mozambique
Sofala
Inhambane
Terra
Coast of Mozambique
Cape Corrientes
Delagoa Bay
Port Natal
Latakoo
Caffraria
Hottentots
Colony of the Cape
Cape Town
Bethelsdorp
Algoa B.
Great Fish R.
Great Kei R.
Orange R.
Snow Mts
Brenas Mts
Lupata Mts
Cuama R.
Zambre
Assada
Quilimane
Mt Fura
Monomotapa
Abex
Barbera
To the Cape of Good Hope 4,900 m.
To Bombay 5,150 miles
To Calcutta 6000 m.
To Canton 7,400 m.
To New Holland 5,500 m.
To Sumatra 3,800 m.
To St Helena 2100 m.
COMPARATIVE,
Geographical & Statistical Map of
SOUTH AMERICA & AFRICA,
presenting a view of the
ATLANTIC OCEAN,
Adapted to Woodbridges Geography.
REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS
Cities
Population
1st Rank including 1st 2d & 3d Class above 300 000
2d Rank, including 4th 5th & 6th Class 100 000
3d Rank including 7th & 8th Class 50 000
4th Rank including 9th & Xth Class 10 000
Large Towns 5000
Small Towns less than 5000
Universities or Colleges
Missionary Stations
European Settlements
The names of Capital Cities are engraved in Capital Letters
thus RIO JANEIRO CAIRO
Figures placed near Rivers Mountains or Islands refer to the Class of each
Figures when enclosed in Circles refer to the Class of Cities.
of Congress in the year 1831 by William C Woodbridge in the Clerks office of the District Court of Connecticut
BOSTON PUBLIC



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by William C. Woodbridge, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of Connecticut.

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED A NEW EDITION OF

WOODBRIDGE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, upon the principles of Comparison and Classification, greatly improved by the addition of new matter, and the insertion of a full series of questions at the bottom of each page; with an improved Quarto Atlas, containing eight Maps, (including an enlarged Map of the United States,) and three engraved Charts, exhibiting by figures and emblems the Civilization—Population—Government—Religion—Climate—Productions, and degree of Temperature of all countries.

WOODBRIDGE AND WILLARD'S UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, Ancient and Modern, improved, with Modern Atlas, for the use of the higher classes in Academies and Schools.

WILLARD'S ANCIENT ATLAS, upon an improved plan, with the Ancient and Modern names of places, to accompany the Universal Geography.

WILLARD'S GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS, in the style of familiar conversation, Third Edition, with an Octavo Atlas.

The above works are constructed upon a plan new and original with the authors, and sanctioned by Literary Gentlemen, and Teachers of the highest standing in our country, and by Humboldt, Fellenberg, and other eminent Geographers in Europe. Two editions have already appeared in England, and the demand in this country is increasing.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the American Journal of Science and Arts, conducted by Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. in Yale College.

The principal object of the authors, was, to give Geography that scientific arrangement which has been so successfully applied to other branches of study. Most works on this subject have presented little more than a collection of facts, grouped by an imperfect method, and so little connected by any associating principle, as to overload the memory and fatigue the mind. Little or no use has hitherto been made, by the greater number of writers, of the important principles of classification, in reducing Geography to the form of a science, and thus increasing the facility of acquiring and retaining its details. The work is accompanied by an atlas on a new plan, exhibiting in connexion with the outlines of countries, their climate and productions, their prevailing religions, forms of government, and degrees of civilization, and the comparative size of towns, rivers and mountains. The plan is ingenious. We think Mr. Woodbridge has succeeded well in his design, and deserves the thanks and the patronage of the community.

From the North American Review.

The work has been drawn up with immense industry and good success. Considering the great number and variety of topics introduced, the author's method is clear and judicious. We doubt whether in any work so great a mass of facts, on such a multiplicity of subjects, can be found compressed within so small a compass. He that succeeds in condensing the important branches of knowledge, so as to diminish the time and labor of acquisition, is a benefactor to society, and deserves the approbation and patronage of a generous public.

From the Port Folio, published at Philadelphia.

The plan of the work combines the attractions of novelty and ingenuity; and in the facility it affords for acquiring useful information on the subject to which it relates, it possesses decided advantages over that which is generally in use. We can therefore recommend it without hesitation to parents and conductors of seminaries for the instruction of youth; and this judgment we are happy to find, is corroborated by the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Wylie, a teacher of long experience, and a scholar of the first order.

From Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, Philadelphia.

The work is copious in illustration, luminous in arrangement, interesting in its description of the various subjects of Natural History comprised in its plan, and in my opinion greatly superior as a text book for advanced classes, to any system of Geography which has heretofore come under my notice.

From the "Christian Spectator."

Let real improvements be made, especially in elementary treatises for the instruction of the young, and they have our cordial approbation. Of this character we consider Mr. Woodbridge's publications most undoubtedly to be. The praise of originality in the plan, and of a novel method of exhibiting and teaching the science, must be awarded to him. The principle of comparison and classification adopted, strikes us as being peculiarly favorable, in general, both to a comprehension of the subjects treated of, and to their retention in the memory.

From his Excellency De Witt Clinton, late Governor of the State of New York.

I have examined the "System of Universal Geography, on the principles of Comparison and Classification," and I consider it due to the authors to express the high opinion which I entertain of this excellent work.

The plan is judicious, and the execution evinces laborious research and great ability; and it is not too much to say that I know of no book of a similar character that contains more useful, better arranged, and more condensed information.

From Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor in Yale College.

Mr. Woodbridge's Geographical works are, in my view, distinguished by a rich variety of matter, a felicity of classification, and an accuracy of detail, which render them peculiarly valuable as text books in the instruction of young persons of both sexes.

From the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, late Principal of the American Asylum.

I have examined Mr. Woodbridge's School Geography, with considerable attention. I have no doubt one month's trial of it will satisfy the father of a family, or the intelligent master of a school, that it combines advantages, which render it superior to any book of the kind, for a similar purpose, now extant.

From Robert Walsh, Editor of the National Gazette.

The Universal Geography, by W. C. Woodbridge, and E. Willard, on the principles of comparison and classification, is one of the most ingenious and valuable works of the kind extant, and is accompanied by an atlas of correspondent merit.

The following is the opinion of an eminent German Teacher of Geography in the Fellenberg School.

After a thorough study of the larger Geography by Mr. Woodbridge, I express it as my decided conviction, that it is the best book of instruction in Geography, which has come to my knowledge. The work is incredibly rich in information. The fundamental principle of a comparative description of the earth which pervades the whole, is especially worthy of notice for its novelty and excellence. An experiment which I have made with several pupils in the use of this work has convinced me that students in pursuing the plan of Mr. W., not only attain a greater amount of knowledge than in the ordinary method, but are introduced to the study of the Globe in a manner far better calculated to excite interest and activity of mind.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the "Royal Geographical Society of London," acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Mr. Woodbridge's Universal Geography.

Your plan is one which, individually, I very much like—very superior in general interest to those systems of Geography which are mere bundles of isolated facts.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Thomas Dick, *of Scotland, to a Gentleman in the United States:*

I admire most of all, the School Geographies which you have done the favor to send me.

Mr. Woodbridge's "Universal Geography" is a most valuable work, and contains a greater quantity of useful information on all the subjects connected with Geography, than I have seen in some works presented to the public in large and extensive quartos.